FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 098 *21 May 1981*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Kulikov Address Marks Warsaw Pact Anniversary BB 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 May]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Bloc Peace Policy 36 Years After Victory Day CC 1
[IZVESTIYA Editorial 15 May]
Contrasting Stances at Madrid Talks Reported CC 2
[PRAVDA 14 May]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reportage on FRG Chancellor Schmidt's U.S. Visit A 1
Purpose of Visit A 1
Talks To Cover USSR Relations [Levin] A 1
Continued Reportage on Dulles Aeroflot Incident A 2
U.S. Explanation Rejected A 2
Kurdyumov Comment [PRAVDA 16 May] A 2
Soviet Jurists Condemn Act [PRAVDA 17 May] A 3
'Prominent' American Cited [PRAVDA 18 May] A 3
Caspar Weinberger Visit to Portugal Reported A 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 May]
'Veiled Threat' Against New French President Noted A 4
[Krivopalov in IZVESTIYA 17 May]
U.S. Public Opposes Involvement in El Salvador A 6
[PRAVDA 16 May]
Congress Hearing on False Nuclear Alerts Reported [Yegorov] A 7

CHINA

PRC's Anti-Sovietism, Designs on S.E. Asia Hit B 1
[Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 13 May]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Suzuki Press Conference on U.S. Visit Reported C 1
Kharkhov Comment on U.S. Nuclear Weapons in Japan C 1
Further Coverage of Japanese-U.S. Fishing Dispute C 2
Second Incident Reported [PRAVDA 18 May] C 2
Kharkhov Comment C 3
Japanese Religious Leader Comments on USSR Talks C 3
[PRAVDA 17 May]
Shitikov Meets With Japanese Parliamentarian C 4
[IZVESTIYA 9 May]
Briefs: Komsomol Delegation's Japan Visit C 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

'Kampuchean Conference' Harmful to ASEAN's Future [(Solotov)] E 1
USSR-Kampuchea Society Jubilee Celebrated E 1
[PRAVDA 14 May]
Laos' Phoun Sipaseut Ends Visit to ASEAN Countries E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Cited on Solidarity 'Theses' F 1
Polish Envoy Presents Awards to War Veterans F 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 May]
Poland's Mach Speaks at Kiev Trade Exhibition F 2
AUCCTU Delegation's Return From Poland Noted F 2
[TRUD 17 May]
Romania's Constantin Meets With Baybakov, Talyzin [AGERPRES] F 2
Romania's Olteanu Holds Talks With Ustinov F 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 May]
Academician Petrosyants Meets With Ceausescu F 3
[PRAVDA 17 May]
CPSU Central Committee Greets CPCZ on 60th Jubilee F 4
[PRAVDA 14 May]
USSR-CSSR Treaty 11th Anniversary Marked F 4
[Biryukov in PRAVDA 6 May]

WESTERN EUROPE

Krasikov Denies Alleged Link to Spanish Terrorists [20 May] G 1
Further Reportage on W. Berlin Communists' Congress G 2
CPSU Greetings [PRAVDA 15 May] G 2
CPSU Delegation Arrival [PRAVDA 15 May] G 2
Voss Address [PRAVDA 17 May] G 3
West Berlin 'Stalemate' Reflects Voter Protest G 4
[Zyubanov in PRAVDA 14 May]
Marchais, PCF Ready for Talks With Socialists G 4
[PRAVDA 17 May]
AKEL Leader Discusses Solution of Cyprus Problem G 5
Arkhipov Addresses Finnish Nuclear Plant Ceremony G 6
[PRAVDA 15 May]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

King Husayn To Pay Friendly Visit in Late May H 1
PRAVDA Cites Al-Asad on Lebanon, Support for Syria [19 May] H 1
NOVOYE VREMYA Reviews Lebanese Developments H 2
[Usvatov, No 20]
Habib Mediation Mission To 'Intimidate' Syria H 3
DPFLP's Hawatimah Grants Moscow Press Conference H 4
DPFLP Official on Mercenaries H 5
Visiting Syrian Businessman on Value of Relations H 6

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Pentagon, Monopolies 'Exploiting' Guatemala [Selivanov] K 1
IMF's Hand Seen Behind Cuban-Costa Rican Rift K 2
Mexican Foreign Minister Castaneda Visits Moscow K 2
Gromyko Reception K 2
Talks With Gromyko K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev, Ustinov Leave for Georgia Celebrations R 1
Arrival in Tbilisi R 1
Ponomarev Addresses Publishing House Award Soiree R 1
[PRAVDA 15 May]
Justice Ministry Seeks Improved Propaganda Work R 3
[PRAVDA 15 May]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev Message to Cooperative Pacesetters S 1
[PRAVDA 15 May]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Development 19-20 May T 1
19 May T 1
20 May T 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN on Sowing Progress Through 11 May T 1
[Osychkin, 14 May]
Local Initiative To Develop Non-Chernozem Endorsed T 3
[PRAVDA 15 May]
RSFSR CSA Reports Progress of Spring Sowing T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Reportage on Joint Soviet-Romanian Space Mission U 1
Ceausescu, Brezhnev Cable [PRAVDA 17 May] U 1
Experiments Onboard Soyuz-40 U 1
Soyuz-40 Descent Preparations U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ogarkov, Yepishev Comment on Victory Day V 1
Ogarkov Views 'Lessons' [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 May] V 1
Yepishev Article [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 9 May] V 5
Kurkotkin Comment [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 9 May] V 7
Kutakhov, Yepishev Address Air Forces Conference V 8
[Chumbayev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 May]

KULIKOV ADDRESS MARKS WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

LD210747 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 3

[TASS report: "For the Sake of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting dedicated to the anniversary of the Warsaw Pact was held on 14 May in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

The meeting was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. This May, he said, the peoples of the socialist countries and the progressive international public celebrated the 36th anniversary of the defeat of fascism. The victory holiday developed into a graphic manifestation of the people's desire to live in peace and friendship and to cooperate closely for the benefit of social progress.

People of good will are focusing their attention on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the ceremonial opening of the memorial complex in the Hero-City of Kiev, in which an impassioned plea for peace was heard.

"The experience of postwar years," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his speech, "convinces us that war can be prevented.... We have been able, by our weight and our policy, to influence the international climate and make it less harsh."

The socialist countries have countered the imperialist course of kindling conflicts and the arms race with the policy of peace and cooperation. They have succeeded in developing the detente process, strengthening international security and achieving new successes in the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and for the peoples' progress and freedom.

In resolving these urgent tasks facing mankind, V.G. Kulikov stressed, an important role belongs to the Warsaw Pact which for 26 years now has been a reliable barrier in the way of the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and has been playing an influential and beneficial role in both European and international affairs. As the nucleus of the socialist countries' system of collective security, our military-political alliance has frequently had a sobering effect on the imperialist warmongers.

As is well known, on the borderline between the seventies and eighties the most reactionary circles of imperialism, primarily the United States, shifted toward the deliberate aggravation of the international situation. In an attempt to reverse the historically inevitable revolutionary processes, the speaker noted, they steered a course toward escalating the arms race and creating new hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world.

In the prevailing international situation the new peace-loving initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress generated an enormous public response. These proposals, unanimously approved by the socialist countries' working people and all progressive forces, open up additional opportunities for halting the arms race and normalizing the international climate.

At the same time the recent congresses of the fraternal parties noted that imperialist circles have not abandoned their aggressive calculations. Under these conditions, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov said in conclusion, the communists consider it their most important international duty to reliably defend the socialist community, by safeguarding which we are defending the peoples' most priceless possession--peace and security.

The meeting was addressed by Col Gen M.N. Tereshchenko, first deputy chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; excavator operator I.N. Lebedev; and Sergeant A.V. Yermakov on behalf of the personnel of the Moscow Higher Combined Arms Command School, named after the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

BLOC PEACE POLICY 36 YEARS AFTER VICTORY DAY

LD201049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For a Firm, Stable Peace"]

[Text] Yet 1 more year divides us from that memorable day in mankind's history when the guns fell silent and the victory banner was raised over fascism's toppled citidel. Yet 1 more year has passed, the 36th that we have lived in peace. On our continent a generation has grown up which does not know war, the thunder of bombs or the roar of tanks. When you begin thinking of this fact you turn over in your mind the pages of postwar history. Can one say that during this time a cloudless peace has reigned on earth? Has it not been that during this period we have sensed the cold breath of war on us? There have been dangerous, one can even say critical moments, but the imperialists have not succeeded in pushing mankind into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe.

Every year of peace is the result of a complex struggle in the foreign policy arena. The 36 years of peace are the fruit of the wise strategy of our party and of the entire socialist community. Socialism has again proved its constant striving for peace and people's happiness. Peace and socialism--these concepts have become inseparable in the consciousness of millions of people. This is why we can rightfully say now that without the Soviet Union it would have been impossible to extend the interval of peace over so long a period. For the first time in many decades the tragic circle has been successfully broken whereby peace was only a respite before a new war. The struggle to exclude war from mankind's life forever and to end the insane arms race has assumed an unprecedented scale. The Helsinki CSCE was a significant milestone on this path. "By our authority and by our policy we have been able to influence the international climate and make it less harsh. International relations have developed under the sign of detente for a whole decade," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said when addressing the ceremonial opening of the memorial complex in the Hero City of Kiev.

And yet, when examining the past, it can be said that the threat of war has not passed. The lovers of military adventures and confrontation and the inspirers of the arms race have not conceded defeat. They have retreated in order to try to take revenge. The eighties have been marked not only by a broad struggle for peace but also by an active offensive by detente's enemies. The international situation has noticeably worsened recently and the threat to the cause of peace has increased considerably. This is a consequence of the activation of imperialist policy. Adventurism and the readiness to gamble with mankind's vital interests in the name of their own mercenary aims are what characterize the policy of the West's most aggressive circles. They take any opportunity to increase their military budgets and to force the peace of long-term arms programs. U.S. military spending has reached $150 billion annually. But even this astronomical figure does not suit the military-industrial complex. Not a day passes without Washington trying to revive the cold war spirit or to kindle militarist passions. Any pretext is used for this.

Recently the whole world heard with profound alarm the irresponsible statement from Washington that there are "things more important than peace." But what was unimportant to imperialists has always formed the essence and the aim of the Soviet Union's international policy. "There is now no more important task on the international plane for our party, our people or indeed for all the world's peoples than to defend peace," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in the report at the 26th party congress.

By defending peace we are not only caring for present generations' happiness and welfare, not only thinking of our children and grandchildren but are working for the happiness of dozens of future generations. It is this great and noble aim which determines Soviet foreign policy's essence. The 26th CPSU Congress reaffirmed this.

Our party has convincingly shown that the people of the Soviet Union have not only the desire but also the political will to do everything in the name of peace. A firm, stable peace! People the world over have termed the package of initiatives advanced by the congress a peace program for the eighties. It embraces a broad range of issues concerning ending the production and, consequently, also reducing nuclear weapons. Our country has put forward an initiative to set a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of the new medium-range nuclear missiles of the NATO countries and of the USSR. The program envisages widening the zone of confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the Soviet Union. The peace-loving initiatives touch on the situation not only in Europe but also in the Near, Middle and Far East. One aim unites them: To do everything possible so as to lead our world away from the threat of nuclear war.

We are fully aware that the whole world's peoples are on our side in the struggle against the dangerous schemes of the advocates of a new war and in the struggle for a firm peace. Despite Western politicians' maneuvers and unbridled anti-Soviet propaganda, the ideas of peace and cooperation are finding an increasingly broad response from the world's people. Times have changed. Mankind is now convinced of the possibility of a long peace. For millions in the West the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation have acquired a quite specific sense and real content. This is why the movement against the U.S. militarist course has now acquired such a broad scope. The now finished week of action for security and cooperation in Europe showed the peace movement's strength and power. Dozens of demonstrations have taken place in Britain and the FRG, Italy and the Netherlands, Belgium and Norway. The collection of signatures against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe has begun everywhere.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposals to convene an authoritative international committee to show the vital need for averting nuclear catastrophe received a large response.

Some 36 years separate us from Victory Day. As we consider the future, we now think of the victory which mankind must gain over the arms race, militarism and revanchism and over the enemies of detente. Without this victory there can be no firm or lasting peace on earth

CONTRASTING STANCES AT MADRID TALKS REPORTED

LD191231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "At Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] Madrid, 13 May--The meeting of representatives of the 35 states whose heads signed the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki is continuing its work in the Spanish capital.

Journalists' circles covering this forum draw attention to the fact that the Soviet delegation and the socialist countries' delegations at the present stage of the meeting, as at previous stages, are adhering to a constructive approach and displaying initiative in the search for a mutually acceptable compromise solution for the various sections of the future final document. They are seeking to complete the meeting with positive, specific results.

Observers point out that it is precisely such an approach which has greatly helped to ensure that certain progress has already been achieved in the work of the meeting as a whole and in the activity of a number of the forum's subsidiary bodies where drafts of individual sections of the final document are already being compiled.

The main positive element of the Madrid meeting, in their opinion, is the fact that the basic idea--convening a conference on military aspects of security in Europe--has met with recognition and support from all delegations. Note is also being made of the fruitful course of discussions in the subsidiary body on questions of cooperation in the sphere of the economy, science and technology and the environment. There is also definite progress on problems in the so-called "Third Basket"--the package of questions concerning cooperation in the humanitarian and other spheres.

There is no doubt here that the Madrid meeting would proceed more dynamically and fruitfully if all its participants strive equally for productive work. Unfortunately, this is far from the case.

Journalists' circles have not failed to note the fact that individual delegations from the NATO countries have still not abandoned their attempts to complicate the work of the meeting and to impede by any means the achievement of the positive results which the peoples expect from Madrid.

At yesterday's plenary session the Dutch representative, speaking on behalf of the EEC countries, attacked the draft of the meeting's final document submitted by the neutral and nonaligned countries.

The Dutch delegate's speech also contained a series of attacks on the USSR and the other socialist countries. The essence of all his statements came down to an attempt to fill the Madrid meeting's document with clauses which have nothing to do with it.

The head of the U.S. delegation spoke in the same spirit.

The representatives of the USSR, Hungary, the CSSR, the GDR and Bulgaria sharply condemned the NATO countries' intentions to push the Madrid meeting onto the path of confrontation and fruitless polemics again. They criticized these countries' attempts to interfere in the socialist states' internal affairs.

REPORTAGE ON FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT'S U.S. VISIT

Purpose of Visit

LD201930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 20 May 81

[Excerpts] DPA reports that FRG chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, left Bonn today on an official visit to the United States. He will have talks in Washington with President Reagan and other high-ranking representatives of the administration. The agency points out that an important place in the talks will be occupied by the question of the deployment in West Europe of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles linked with the resumption of Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear weapons.

At the talks in Washington, Schmidt will strive to raise his prestige in the FRG and crush the internal party contradictions. The federal chancellor sees the only way to achieve this aim is through attempts to achieve the consent of the United States to a rapid start of talks with the USSR on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons. However, as is known, Washington does not yet intend to hold talks seriously and, therefore, Schmidt will hardly succeed in placating public opinion. For the decision to give a new twist to the arms race, aimed at the elimination of the essential military balance in Europe by NATO countries, has already been made.

Talks To Cover USSR Relations

LD202134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 May 81

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] Today FRG Chancellor Schmidt left by air on a visit to the United States. The press of both countries expresses the opinion that his talks with President Reagan and other representatives of the American administration will concentrate on problems in relations with the Soviet Union.

Schmidt himself, on the eve of his departure for Washington, said in an interview with West German television that one of the themes of his conversations in the United States will be future Soviet-American talks on the questions of arms limitation. The chancellor said that he would like to see these talks begin as soon as possible, even before this fall. The talk of this fall has quite specific significance. At the Rome session of the NATO Council, U.S. Secretary of State Haig, in order to allay the growing alarm of Europeans in connection with the plans to deploy the new American nuclear missiles on the continent, declared that Washington intends to begin talks with Moscow in September on the question of limiting nuclear missiles.

The West European ministers hastened to praise the statement by Haig as an important step forward. The expression "a signal from Rome" even came into use. But the public of those countries which the Pentagon intends to favor with new missiles, which are transforming West Europe into a hostage of American strategists, did not allow itself to be deceived by the promises of abstract talks. The demands to reject the new missiles are increasing, and this can be seen especially in the FRG. Very many Social Democrats--and their number can be judged by the fact that they comprise entire Land organizations--are posing the question of the need to review the decision to deploy U.S. missiles on the territory of the FRG. These demands have become so widespread that the party leadership, and Schmidt in particular, is resorting to pressure and threats in order to bring the dissenters to heel. However, cracking the whip is having the opposite effect to that intended by the leadership of the German Social Democratic Party. In these conditions Schmidt, it seems, wishes to resort to the carrot instead of the stick.

He says that he will obtain Washington's agreement to start talks as soon as possible, and that everyone will see that Bonn keeps to both parts of the NATO decision taken in December 1979, on the upgrading of arms--as the plan for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles is being hypocritically called--and on talks.

But will Schmidt, even if he sincerely wishes this, be able to convince Reagan of the necessity to start talking instead of the arms race? Just yesterday the Washington POST described Reagan's foreign policy course as a striving to step up arms before talks begin on arms control.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON DULLES AEROFLOT INCIDENT

U.S. Explanation Rejected

LD201402 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1337 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 May (TASS)--A note was handed to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow today which states: "In connection with the note of the Embassy of the United States of America to the USSR of 15 May, 1981, the Soviet Government states the following:

The version of what happened at Washington's Dulles Airport, as laid out in the embassy's note, does not conform with reality and cannot be accepted. Therefore, the USSR Government rejects the attempts of the U.S. side to shirk responsibility and to justify the crude highhandedness by the U.S. official authorities in relation to the Aeroflot aircraft its crew and passengers.

The stand adopted by the U.S. side and its unwillingness to do even what is required on such occasions by the elementary rules of propriety, which should be observed by all civilized countries, only reaffirm the deliberate nature of this provocation.

In this connection the Soviet Government reaffirms its note of 13 May this year with a resolute protest to the U.S. Government at the criminal, terrorist act perpetrated by the U.S. authorities. The Soviet side also reserves the right to compensation for the damage caused."

Kurdyumov Comment

LD201051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 81 p 5

[N. Kurdyumov "Commentator's Column": "A Brazen Provocation"]

[Text] Washington--Various departments of official Washington have failed to come up with a convincing explanation of the provocative act of banditry committed against the Aeroflot plane and its passengers. In an attempt to evade responsibility for this gross violation of international law State Department officials directed newsmen seeking details to the customs authorities, who directed them to the FBI, who in turn directed them to the Department of Commerce, which sent them back to the State Department.

But however much U.S. officialdom may maneuver, the fact remains that the barbarous operation mounted against a Soviet aircraft by the U.S. authorities bore all the hallmarks of extreme disregard for the law and highhandedness and is incompatible with the norms of international law. The U.S. authorities' vain attempts to present the seizure of a Soviet plane as "a routine freight and baggage inspection" are disgusting and inept. "By their actions," the Washington POST admits, "the FBI agents provoked an international incident."

The gangster operation achieved nothing except the self-exposure of those behind the raiders. Attention is being drawn here to the fact that the provocative act at the airport was committed in an atmosphere in which international tension has been sharply heightened through Washington's fault. This indicates that the actions of the organizers and perpetrators of the raid on the Soviet plane were particularly irresponsible.

There is clear embarrassment on the Washington political scene in the wake of the bandit operations' failure. Nevertheless, replying to journalists' questions, a State Department spokesman said that he "is not prepared to admit" the need for an apology to the Soviet Union.

The attack on the Soviet plane was therefore staged intentionally with the aim of still further exacerbating relations between the USSR and the United States.

In the United States it is now "fashionable" to talk of "international terrorism." Washington is trying to use this term to slander the USSR, its friends and allies and the national liberation movement and in general to poison the international atmosphere. The whole world can now see that it is in fact the United States which is using terrorist and gangster methods in its relations with other states.

Soviet Jurists Condemn Act

LD201055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Denunciation of an Arbitrary Act"]

[Text] The flagrant act of provocation perpetrated on 12 May by the U.S. authorities against the Aeroflot passenger aircraft at Washington's international airport rightly generates universal anger and indignation, a statement from the Association of Soviet Jurists says.

The examination of the Soviet aircraft without any grounds whatsoever and the searching of diplomats' baggage carried out in contravention of Article 36, Point 2 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations, the material and psychological harm caused to the passengers, who included women and children--all this can only be described as a flagrant act of arbitrariness [proizvol] and a violation of elementary international legality, sanctioned and carried out by the U.S. authorities.

The incident, the statement stresses, has shown once more the hypocrisy of Washington which is verbally donning the garb of a fighter against "international terrorism" but in practice is conniving at arbitrariness and coercion [nasiliye] in international relations, elevating these to the rank of state policy.

The Association of Soviet Jurists resolutely condemns the U.S. authorities' actions which are incompatible with universally recognized norms of international law and are blatantly aimed at the further deterioration of Soviet-U.S. relations.

'Prominent' American Cited

LD201107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Deserving of Indignation"]

[Text] 17 May--The impudent behavior of the U.S. authorities who perpetrated a flagrant act of terrorism against an Aeroflot aircraft and their reluctance to apologize to the Soviet Union are a graphic example of the Reagan administration's disregard for the elementary norms of international law and rules of propriety established in international relations. The incident at Dulles Airport, inspired by agents from the U.S. special services, is a testimony to the fact that official Washington either does not want or is unable to distinguish what is permissible and what is not in mutual relations with other countries.

It is in vain that some people in the United States support that these actions on the part of the U.S. administration create a threat only to the Soviet Union and the socialist community states. Such acts of banditry also create a real threat to U.S. allies and to the U.S. people themselves. After all, it is no secret to anyone that in its domestic policy the Reagan administration is constantly resorting to the same methods of terror and coercion which were manifested during the bandit attack on the Soviet Aeroflot scheduled aircraft.

"This unseemly story cannot be spoken of without a feeling of the most profound indignation," the eminent U.S. public figure (Morris)Jackson, who was a passenger on the Soviet aircraft that day, says. The actions of the FBI agents who organized the illegal search of the aircraft and of the passengers' baggage, and who delayed the aircraft's departure for almost 4 hours, he said, can only be described as a most gross violation of the rights and freedoms of the citizens of the USSR, the United States and citizens of other countries.

The deliberate act of provocation by the U.S. authorities, Jackson stressed, is the best proof of who is really grossly and cynically flouting the norms of international law. Terrorism these days has become Washington's official policy.

CASPAR WEINBERGER VISIT TO PORTUGAL REPORTED

LD200835 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Portugal in NATO's Plans"]

[Text] Lisbon, 15 May--A 2-day official visit to Portugal by U.S. secretary of defense C. Weinberger, who came here immediately after the NATO Military Planning Committee session in Brussels, has ended. According to the press, the Brussels session, in particular, adopted a "directive" on assisting the "modernization" of the Greek, Turkish and Portuguese armed forces. This envisages supplying three warships--frigates for the Portuguese Navy--and ensuring the "necessary terms" for Lisbon to acquire the latest warplanes, other types of arms and communications facilities.

C. Weinberger discussed with the Portuguese leaders a number of international problems and questions of the development of bilateral cooperation in the military sphere, including the expansion of existing U.S. and NATO military bases on Portuguese territory.

Press reports indicate that the "exceptionally important role" that Portugal plays in the military plans of the United States and of the North Atlantic Alliance as a whole was stressed in this connection

During the visit Weinberger had meetings with President of the Republic A. Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister F. Pinto Balsemao and held talks with National Defense Minister L. Azevedo Coutinho.

In a speech to journalists the head of the American Defense Department stressed that the talks had concentrated on "increasing the role" of the American military facilities on Portugal's territory.

'VEILED THREAT' AGAINST NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT NOTED

LD201107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 81 Morning Edition p 3

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov "Letter From France": "Life During the Transition Period"]

[Text] Paris--There will be two presidents in Paris for the next few days--the outgoing Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and Francois Mitterrand, who is preparing to take office. On 21 May the winner of the election will move to the Elysee Palace. The Constitutional Council has confirmed the results of the ballot, and the exact date for the handover of power was determined during talks between representatives of the two sides. Prime Minister R. Barre and all the members of his cabinet have resigned, but they are to ensure the running of affairs in their posts until the changeover of administration.

Journalists are making various guesses as to who will head the new government and on what basis it will be formed. They are naming several names, but they themselves admit that the premiership candidate will finally be known only at the very last moment. One thing is obvious: Whatever the compositon of the new Cabinet of Ministers, its term of office is essentially limited to 1 month, since the forces which determined F. Mitterrand's victory do not now have a majority in parliament.

This means that the National Assembly must be dissolved and an early election scheduled. It is assumed that the first round will take place on 14 June, and the second a week later.

The somewhat protracted transition period, which was preceded by a long election campaign, has not been without consequences. One of these is the fever on the Paris stock exchange, which in fact is a result not only of the election results but also of other causes. Such a reaction was expected, since Mitterrand's election program mentioned the nationalization of banks and several leading industrial corporations.

In this situation R. Barre's government has taken certain measures, declaring in particular that customs control over the export of French currency will be stepped up.

Under these conditions consultations have begun in the parties which made up the former government majority. Their leaders have set about preparing for the coming early parliamentary election. Meetings have already been held to discuss openly both the strategic and the tactical aims of the new election campaign, which LE FIGARO has nicknamed the "third round" of the presidential election.

On 15 May J. Chirac, leader of the Rally for the Republic, and J. Lecanuet, president of the Union for French Democracy, signed a kind of "pact" under which both associations are to organize a single election b'oc under the slogan "Union for a New Majority." This document sets forth a common program on whose basis the rightwing forces intend to mount the struggle for seats in the National Assembly. In the opinion of commentators, they are ready to exert the maximum effort to win over some of the middle sections of the Population which voted for Mitterrand.

Paris newspapers are now writing a great deal about what V. Giscard d'Estaing will do on leaving the Elysee Palace. There are hints that he does not intend to give up active political life. The possibility that a new centrist association will be set up under his leadership is not ruled out either. The future will show how realistic these plans are.

Naturally, much is also being written in the press about the composition of the next parliament. "If Mitterrand does not succeed during the election in forming a parliamentary majority based on the Socialist Party, he will have to create another majority," L'EXPRESS suggests. This is a clear scenario of how bourgeois politicians must behave if they display "patience" in the new situation and are disposed to make a compromise.

The French Communist Party, which gave its voters' 4.5 million votes to the socialists' candidate in the second round, is following the opposition's maneuvers attentively. Communists confirm their wish to participate in efforts aimed at implementing the changes desired and expected by the country. This was emphasized at the Central Committee plenum held May 15.

The French mass news media have devoted great attention to L.I. Brezhnev's message on the occasion of F. Mitterrand's election to the post of president of the French Republic. Special note is taken of the hope expressed in the message that the USSR and France will continue to promote East-West mutual understanding in the interests of curbing the arms race, disarmament, liquidating hotbeds of military conflicts and strengthening security in Europe and throughout the world. This is consonant with the thoughts and sentiments of the peace-loving public of a country with whose people the Soviet people are bound by traditional friendship.

People outside France are observing the development of events inside the country with understandable interest. Attention is being paid not only to the prospects for its internal life but also to the future nature of Paris' foreign policy course. The American newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE writes, in particular, that "The elaboration of the diplomatic line will depend to a decisive degree on F. Mitterrand. French Foreign policy is traditionally determined by the head of state." At the same time the newspaper recalls that there are trends in the Socialist Party which "differ strongly in their approach to international problems."

But people in the United States do not confine themselves to analyzing and forecasting. On the other side of the ocean they allow themselves to interfere unceremoniously in France's internal affairs. The State Department has issued a declaration described here as a veiled threat. It has warned that Washington will follow particularly attentively the process of forming the new government and its composition. And a White House spokesman specified that the prospect of communists being included in it would make the Reagan administration subject that situation to careful examination.

U.S. PUBLIC OPPOSES INVOLVEMENT IN EL SALVADOR

LD201125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 81 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "El Salvador: Fierce Fighting"]

[Text] San Jose, 15 May--In recent days El Salvador's patriotic forces have fought engagements in various parts of the country with units of the Washington-backed reactionary junta. In particular, subunits of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front carried out a daring raid on military barracks in Santa Ana--the country's second largest city.

Fierce fighting took place in the settlement of Ayutuxtepeque, north of San Salvador. The patriots drove out the junta's soldiers and put them to flight.

The front's joint command said in its report that last month patriotic forces carried out 218 combat operations against junta troops. In that time several hundred enemy officers and men were killed and more than 80 were captured.

The junta's punitive troops are still on the rampage. Last night more than 1,000 officers and men of the first infantry brigade "combed" San Salvador's residential districts, breaking into apartments and carrying out searches. After this "operation" seven corpses bearing the marks of brutal torture were found on the streets.

According to the front's figures, in April 937 civilians were murdered by the junta's punitive troops and the militarized gangs in its service. In addition, around 500 people in a refugee camp in the settlement of Berlin (Usulutan Department) have died from hunger and disease in recent days. They were mostly old people, women and children.

According to a report by the leadership of San Salvador's Catholic Church circulating in the republic's capital, in the first 4 months of the current year 7,581 people fell victim to the criminal regime and its U.S. backers. In addition, around 500 patriots seized by punitive troops "disappeared without trace."

New York, 15 May--Flagrant U.S. interference in El Salvador's internal affairs and all-round support for the reactionary regime are causing increasing indignation among the U.S. public. A mass protest rally was held in the city of Virginia (Minnesota). Addressing the rally, Congressman J. Oberstar firmly opposed giving aid to El Salvador's punitive troops. The U.S. military, he said, is intervening in El Salvador where the people's main enemies are hunger, poverty, unemployment and harsh repressions by the authorities, not a mythical communist "threat."

The U.S. administration's policy in El Salvador was sharply criticized in the New York TIMES by S. Schlesinger, an expert on Latin American problems. The Republican President, he writes, has appointed two zealous "strategists" in the struggle against communism as secretary of state and U.S. representative at the United Nations. He is trying to scare the public with the possibility of an "outpost of communism" being created in this tiny Central American country. The State Department publishes a White Paper which tries to persuade the public that "communism is infiltrating" this country. The director of the CIA says that the United States is "ready to roadblock communism in the Western Hemisphere."

The U.S. administration is failing to take into consideration the irreversibility of the internal processes taking place in the countries of Latin America.

The lessons of history prove conclusively that U.S. foisting of its decisions on other countries produces lamentable faults, S. Schlesinger goes on. The events in El Salvador thus show that the U.S. leadership has learned nothing. The tactics it is using to solve El Salvador's problems will merely lead to more bloodshed, more casualties and endless social dislocation.

The newspaper UNITED STATES FARM NEWS has opposed Washington's policy in El Salvador. "The United States," it writes, "is once again demonstrating to the whole world that it invariably sides with the most reactionary and despotic regimes." The administration's notorious claim that there is a need to "fight communism" in South America "is nothing more than a pretext for the armed suppression of national liberation movements," the newspaper stresses. It expresses confidence that the people of El Salvador will triumph in their struggle.

CONGRESS HEARING ON FALSE NUCLEAR ALERTS REPORTED

LD201826 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 20 May 81

[TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov report]

[Text] Washington, 20 May, TASS--At least three times over the last two years unsuspecting mankind found itself on the brink of a nuclear disaster because of the Pentagon's criminal negligence. This is the conclusion that can be deduced from hearings held under the pressure of U.S. public in the Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security under the House Committee of Government Operations of U.S. Congress. The hearings were on the cause of false alerts about nuclear attacks on the United States that had been transmitted by the early warning system of the North American Air Defence Command (formerly NORAD).

The first major incident occurred on November 9, 1979 when the system's computer was "mistakenly " fed data of training alert, following which signals of a "missile attack" on the United States were transmitted to the Strategic Air Command and the centre for the National Military Command of the Department of Defence. It was only through sheer luck that the "error" was timely detected.

On June 3, 1980, the system again transmitted signals warning about a nuclear attack on the United States, which also proved to be false. As transpired, these were caused by a malfunction in the system's main computer. Despite that, however, three days later the false alarm was repeated.

These facts which indicate the measures of levity with which the Pentagon approaches the destinies of peace were cited at the hearings in the report of the U.S. General Accounting Office and in the statement by Lieutenant-General V. Hartinger. The General Accounting Office report mentions two more cases of false nuclear alerts transmitted by the early warning system on October 3, 1979, and on March 15, 1980, on which the U.S. Department of Defence had thought it better to keep silent.

The U.S. Department of Defence was well aware of the technical unreliability of the early warning system. As was stated by the General Accounting Office inspector M. Socolar, the office already back in September 1978 had drawn the attention of the U.S. Air Force to the system's deficiencies.

However, the military brass preferred to brush aside those warnings thought at that period the system was undergoing some insignificant reconstruction. [sentence as received] In September 1979, the system was made operational and already two months later there followed the first false nuclear alarm.

Speaking at the hearing, Lieutenant-General Hartinger tried to persuade the legislators alleging that the incidents involving false nuclear alarms had been caused by minor mishaps in the functioning of the computers of the early warning system and that the Pentagon allegedly was already taking steps to eliminate them. However, in the conditions of the military psychosis whipped up by the U.S. ruling circles both the U.S. and world public has serious grounds to fear that any similar incident involving a "nuclear attack" can lead to the most disastrous consequences for mankind.

PRC'S ANTI-SOVIETISM, DESIGNS ON S.E. ASIA HIT

LD201409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kondrashov article under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "Beijing Pharisees"]

[Text] New and, at first glance, somewhat unexpected notes have recently been sounded in Beijing propaganda beamed at the countries of South and Southeast Asia. Unctuous calls to improve relations among the states of South Asia have begun issuing ever more loudly from Beijing, which in its practice has always gambled on exacerbating contradictions and fanning conflicts among the states of this region--and not just this region--in an attempt, as it were, to fish in troubled waters.

Beijing's propaganda statements are now encouraging the slogan "regional cooperation" in every possible way, extolling the idea of expanding bilateral ties and praising the principle of a political settlement for local disputes and conflicts.

Enough, the reader might say. Why such a sharp turn? Why have the Chinese "hawks" suddenly pounced upon the olive branch of peace? No, of course no shift has occurred in Beijing's foreign policy. Beijing's line in this region remains, as before, provocative. It is aimed at preserving the knots of tension which Beijing exploits in its own interests. As before, Beijing's foreign policy is thickly larded with double-dyed anti-Sovietism. And all the hypocritical calls for "cooperation" and "settlement" have one purpose: Strengthen, they demand, your unity for the struggle against "Soviet hegemonism."

Take, for example, last month's meeting in Colombo of representatives of seven South Asian countries. Beijing's RENMIN RIBAO was not slow to describe that meeting, convened on the initiative of Bangladesh to consider steps to activate economic ties within the region, as "a gratifying development of regional cooperation in South Asia."

But a sizable portion of tar has been added to this barrel of honey being exuded by RENMIN RIBAO. It lectures the countries of South Asia in an attempt to prove the unprovable, namely that these countries are faced with the task of "struggling against hegemonism." On reading this Chinese opus no one is left in the slightest doubt that the role of the chief "source of threat" to South Asia is ascribed precisely to the Soviet Union.

RENMIN RIBAO urges the states of South Asia to "strengthen cohesion and defend the region from foreign (read: Soviet--V.D.) expansion by collective forces." This, it turns out, is the end result of Beijing's unctuous speeches on friendship and cooperation, and on settling disputes and conflicts.

The author of the commentary in the Chinese newspaper practically offers the countries of South Asia a model which they must follow in their policies: ASEAN, he writes without a moment's hesitation. ASEAN, he continues, "has already grown into an important political force in the struggle against the threat of foreign intervention and in defense of peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world." There is no denying that Chinese propaganda has its own very individual interpretation of international relations in ASEAN's region of activity. For once again it is no secret that what is meant by the sources of the so-called threat of foreign intervention is the Soviet Union and also the SRV. This is Chinese propaganda's nauseating provocative thesis, which Beijing importunately offers to the ASEAN countries. Incidentally, this is not the first time that the Chinese leadership, as the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA points out, has tried to impose on the ASEAN countries "unity of views" on various international problems and to use them in its own interests.

However, if we have mentioned ASEAN, it should be pointed out that Beijing obviously does not fully understand its place in the modern world. Namely, that ASEAN has developed into an active, quite mature organization capable of rebuffing Beijing's hegemonist policy.

The Chinese leaders have evidently also forgotten the fact that ASEAN's very birth was accelerated by the Maoists' attempt to extend the notorious Cultural Revolution outside China.

Let us turn, however, to the reasons which make Beijing play so clumsily its uncharacteristic role of peacemaker. The Chinese leaders are obviously starting to realize that the chauvinist, expansionist ideas issuing from the capital of the "earthly empire" are not at all eliciting the response that their authors are counting on. Beijing is starting to realize that because of such inflammatory slogans China is sinking greatly in the estimation of the public of Asian countries in comparison, say, with India, which is consistently and sincerely pursuing a policy of peace and international cooperation. The false appeals for cooperation and friendship among Asian states, which have recently been issuing from Beijing, may thus be viewed as a definite desire on the part of the Chinese leadership to "neutralize" India and to ensure its own influence in the majority of countries on the South Asian subcontinent. This same desire also accounts for Beijing's fueling of an anti-Indian campaign in various South Asian countries, primarily Pakistan. Incidentally, the history of relations between China and Pakistan is well known, as is the way in which Beijing pushed Islamabad into anti-Indian and anti-Soviet positions. Beijing is also dreaming of making China's ties with other Asian countries catch up with this "standard" of relations.

Beijing also plainly wants to impose on the countries of South and Southeast Asia a model of relations whereby questions of a foreign policy nature would come to the fore. That is, certainly not questions of an economic nature, as the aforesaid countries would like. And so Chinese propaganda resorts to hypocrisy and forgery, not abandoning the chief aim for a single minute--that of increasing tension and confrontation in that region.

The essence of the Chinese foreign policy course in Asia is well known to the countries of that region. China has no aims, the HINDUSTAN TIMES wrote, other than to disunite the countries of Asia, kindle new hotbeds of tension and establish its supremacy in that region.

The Indian newspaper's statement is corroborated by a whole series of facts. Precisely during the Colombo meeting the Bangladesh newspaper (NOTUN) BANGLA wrote, exposing China's subversive activities in South and Southeast Asia: A characteristic manifestation of these activities is Beijing's broad material and moral support for separatist movements in Bangladesh, India, Burma, the countries of Indochina, the Philippines and Indonesia.

Beijing's propaganda twaddle and its flirting with the countries of South and Southeast Asia appear truly shameless against the background of the undeclared war which China is waging against Afghanistan and Vietnam, against the background of the increasingly close siding of its policy with the interventionist course of American imperialism.

Beijing's political steps, MERDEKA wrote, have always been viewed with doubt and caution. The PRC leaders cannot be expected to take an open and impartial approach to resolving international problems, as they are capable of sacrificing the interests of other countries at any moment to achieve their own ends.

Beijing propaganda has demonstratively mounted a dubious campaign, which is all the more dubious because its organizers are not ashamed to speculate on the peoples' so natural desire for peace, friendship and cooperation.

SUZUKI PRESS CONFERENCE ON U.S. VISIT REPORTED

LD202246 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 20 May, TASS--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki held his first press conference here today after returning from Washington. A joint Japanese-American communique was signed on the results of his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Under that document, the Japanese side assumed new military pledges in the Pacific Ocean and stated readiness to step up militaristic preparations. This was assessed with alarm by the country's public as Japan's further involvement in the global adventurous strategy of the United States. Speaking before foreign newsmen, Suzuki failed to disperse these fears.

The Japanese prime minister again tried to allege that the communique did not impose additional military commitments on Japan. At the same time he stressed that Japan would continue to increase its defence forces in accordance with the Constitution and the basic principles of Japanese-American cooperation in the field of defences, although it is well-known that the Constitution bans the creation of armed forces in Japan.

Commenting on the communique provision about the "division of responsibility" between the United States and Japan in the military sphere, Suzuki said that this provision means that the American Army will give aid and support to the Japanese army in case of emergency on the basis of the Japanese-American security treaty.

Seeking to calm down public opinion in connection with the results of the Washington talks, Suzuki said that Japan would never start a war.

Zenko Suzuki evaded the question how he assessed the statement by the former U.S. ambassador to Japan, Edwin Reischauer, that American warships armed with nuclear weapons call at Japanese ports. He reiterated the government's previous position which stipulates that the use of Japanese ports and territory in such cases should be subject to preliminary consultations with the United States.

It is indicative that the U.S. ambassador to Japan, Mike Mansfield, also evaded the question whether the American ships based in Japan or calling at its ports carry nuclear weapons during today's meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda. A statement by the American Embassy on that meeting only indicates that the ambassador confirmed Washington's instruction not to acknowledge or deny the presence or absence of American nuclear weapons in any part of the globe.

KHARKHOV COMMENT ON U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN JAPAN

LD201418 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 20 May 81

[Vasiliy Kharkhov commentary]

[Text] Moscow, 20 May, TASS--It is easy to understand the indignation felt by the Japanese public over the disclosure of a secret agreement between Washington and Tokyo on the entry of American ships with nuclear weapons on board into Japanese waters. It was for more than twenty years that Japanese ruling circles had kept this agreement secret while deceiving their people by assurances that nuclear weapons would never appear in Japan. At the beginning of May, immediately before the American-Japanese summit meeting, it was again officially declared in Tokyo that the Japanese Government strictly adhered to the three "non-nuclear principles": not to manufacture, not to import and not to deploy nuclear weapons in Japan.

Now it turns out that these principles, which were said to be the basic ones, were in fact flagrantly violated. In this way the Japanese Government ignored, perhaps, the innermost sentiments of the Japanese people who are, figuratively speaking, "acutely allergic to nuclear weapons" after the atomic tragedy they suffered.

The Japanese public is aware, of course, of the danger the arrival of American warships with nuclear weapons aboard represents to the security of the country. The newspaper ASAHI, referring to military circles, reports that the ships of the Seventh American Fleet, based at Yokosuka, have about 100 nuclear warheads of board. Suffice it to recall recurrent accidents involving the "loss" of American nuclear means--as happened, for instance, at Palomares in Spain or in Greenland--as well as "false nuclear alarms" sounded by the Pentagon, to imagine the catastrophic risks run by Japan because of the presence of an American nuclear armada in its waters and its ports.

By securing Japan's secret agreement to the [illegible]al deployment of nuclear weapons, though aboard American vessels, at Japanese ports or in Japanese waters, Washington has tied Japan with its nuclear strategy. This means that in case of emergency Japan may become a kind of hostage of the Pentagon's adventurous policy. It would be naive to think that American warships carrying nuclear weapons and staying at Japanese ports would not become targets of retaliatory nuclear strikes.

Japanese ruling circles are now trying hard to hush up this political scandal. At their meetings, held in Tokyo on Tuesday, the leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party, of the Cabinet and the National Defence Council worked out a tactic which is described by the newspaper ASAHI as a "subtle" one. This tactic consists in fully ignoring the interview of former American Ambassador Edwin Reischauer as if it had never taken place. The White House hurried to the help of the Japanese Government and stated through its spokesman that the United States usually respects the Japanese laws. To muffle somehow the wave of public discontent it was decided to postpone the visit which U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was to pay to Tokyo early in June. All these hasty "counter-measures" show an intention to neutralise by any means the facts that have come to public knowledge concerning the dangerous consequences of Japan's (?role) of following in the wake of American global strategy.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF JAPANESE-U.S. FISHING DISPUTE

Second Incident Reported

LD201401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Pirate Frigates:]

[Text] Tokyo, 17 May--The Japanese public greeted with anger and indignation the news of new acts of piracy by the U.S. 7th Fleet off Japanese shores. A detachment of U.S. Navy warships headed by the nuclear-powered frigate Bainbridge which are taking part in joint Japanese-U.S. maneuvers in the Sea of Japan, intruded, without any warning, into a fishing zone off the country's northwest seaboard and organized battles against an "imaginary enemy" there. As a result of these operations serious damage was caused to 50 Japanese fishing vessels, all of whose gear was broken.

Fishermen's cooperatives and representatives of the Communist and Socialist Parties have lodged a resolute protest with the government, demanding compensation for the damage and the halting of the dangerous maneuvers in a region where about 400 Japanese ships are actively engaged in fishing.

However, the warships which took part in this act of banditry repeated it today. Despite good visibility, a detachment of U.S. Navy ships again sailed in combat formation directly through the Japanese fishermen's nets as they were in position 200km west of the Shakotan Peninsula of Hokkaido, and reduced the gear of 18 fishing vessels to shreds. After that, the ships, making full speed, disappeared. The actions of U.S. military have left hundreds of fishermen's families without the means of subsistence.

The Pentagon's latest crimes, the press notes, were committed a little more than a month after the tragedy of the Nissho Maru—the Japanese freighter sunk by the U.S. nuclear-powered submarine George Washington, resulting in the deaths of two Japanese sailors.

Kharkhov Comment

LD192058 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 19 May 81

[Vasily Kharkov commentary: "Lies Have Short Legs"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 19, TASS—Trying to conceal all traces and dodge responsibility for the recent piratic action by a U.S. naval squadron, which tore the nets of Japanese fishermen in the Sea of Japan, the U.S. side has had recourse to crude lies. A correspondent of the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency in Tokyo quoted "a U.S. Embassy sources in Japan "on Monday as saying that some "Soviet cruiser, which steamed through the formation of U.S. ships" is responsible for the breakage of the nets. This is an absurd fabrication, and evidence by fishermen themselves refutes this deliberate lie. "My nets were torn by an American naval vessel, and Soviets ships have nothing to do with it", the newspaper AKAHATA quotes Yoshimi Takaya, the captain of the Kosin-Maru 18 fishing vessel as saying. Other fishermen also point out that they saw in the fishing area only ships with stars and stripes.

It has already become a cliche of American propaganda to lay the blame for piratic actions of U.S. naval ships in the waters washing Japan at the door of the Soviet side. Right after the sinking on April 9 by the U.S. nuclear powered submarine of the Japanese dry-cargo vessel Nissho Maru, a canard was released on the alleged involvement of a Soviet ship in that tragedy. And it was only under the weight of irrefutable evidence that almost 36 hours after the accident, the USA was forced to admit its responsibility. But this has not at all embarrassed the American slanderers, and this time they decided again to have recourse to lies. But, as they say, lies have short legs.

JAPANESE RELIGIOUS LEADER COMMENTS ON USSR TALKS

LD201347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Preserving Peace on Earth"]

[Text] Our stay in the USSR has convinced us of the sincere desire of all Soviet people for peace and friendship among the peoples, a TASS correspondent was told by D. Ikeda, honorary president of the Japanese Soka Gakkai socioreligious organization and head of a delegation from the society in the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

This, he said, pervaded the report delivered by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, which clearly showed the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's position and his firm desire to seek ways to consolidate peace on earth and relax international tension. To implement the peace program it is essential that the leaders of various countries, united by the desire to preserve peace on earth, should initiate dialogue. I believe that the main weapon in the struggle for peace is negotiations.

The need for them is also confirmed by the Soviet proposals for the elaboration and adoption of confidence-building measures in the Far East. These are very important initiatives since they accord with the aspirations of all peoples.

D. Ikeda expressed satisfaction with his visit to the Soviet Union. Our main objective, he said, was to expand exchange in the sphere of culture, science and education. And we attained this objective.

We came to the USSR, the guest said, to promote the improvement of relations between our two countries. We are well aware that the Soviet Union wants good relations with Japan. The Japanese people also want this. Public organizations like ours are called on to play a considerable part in strengthening mutual understanding and trust between our countries. The goal of our organization is to promote by every means the consolidation of peace and the development of cooperation.

SHITIKOV MEETS WITH JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD201009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ties Are Strengthening"]

[Text] On 7 May A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union, received R. Sasaki, Japanese Diet deputy and chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party Central Executive Committee.

The talk which took place touched on topical international problems and questions of the development of Soviet-Japanese parliamentary ties.

Taking part in the talk were G.I. Yanayev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Japanese Diet Deputy (Yu. Kondo).

BRIEFS

KOMOSOMOL DELEGATION'S JAPAN VISIT--A delegation of the Komsomol led by Aleksandr Bortsov, member of the Bureau and the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol and first secretary of the Moscow Komsomol, has returned to Moscow after visiting Japan at the invitation of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Youth Department. While in Japan, the delegation took part in talks on cooperation between the Komsomol, the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR and the JSP Youth Department; Visited Iwate and Ibaraki Prefectures to hold forums with local JSP youth activists. In the forums, both sides expressed their views that the delegation's visit will contribute to friendship between Soviet and Japanese youth. [Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 16 May 81 OW]

'KAMPUCHEAN CONFERENCE' HARMFUL TO ASEAN'S FUTURE

BK201435 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 12 May 81

[(Sergey Solotov) commentary]

[Text] A few days ago the foreign ministers of ASEAN countries met in Jakarta. In this connection (Sergey Solotov) writes:

The meeting has drawn great attention from Asian countries because lately the ASEAN member countries have been active in seeking a solution to the vital issues facing the five member nations--the eradication of unfavorable economic factors and the inequality in their economic and trade relations with imperialist countries. But it has been apparent that their efforts to seek such solutions were complicated by factors which have nothing to do with the ASEAN's interests. What is meant by observers is the fact that the ASEAN foreign ministers had devoted much energy on unrealistic efforts to determine the fate of the Kampuchean people. This is against the will of the Kampuchean people and their legitimate government.

The recent general election for a National Assembly shows that through this election the Kampuchean people expressed their full support for the policies pursued by the People's Republic of Kampuchea to carry out reforms and rehabilitate the country which had been led by the Beijing puppets to the brink of collapse. The so-called conference on Kampuchea is interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea by those who want to aggravate tension in Southeast Asia.

It is particularly wrong and improper to raise the Kampuchean issue because it may lead to contradictions among the ASEAN member countries. For example, Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen stated that his country was not involved in the strategy to provide assistance to the so-called Sihanouk united front which is being created by Washington and Beijing. A similar view has also been expressed by the Indonesian representative. Various circles in the ASEAN countries have begun to realize that to get involved in the imperialist and hegemonist plot against the People's Republic of Kampuchea may indirectly affect ASEAN because by stirring up hostility in the region and stepping up arms supplies to the ASEAN countries, the U.S. and Chinese politicians are not only attempting to manipulate other countries to give the so-called lesson to the Indochina states but also to subjugate ASEAN. It is no co-incidence when prominent Indonesian politician and publicist Ruslan Abdulgani recently stated that to pit the ASEAN countries against the Indochina states means to bury the aspiration of the five ASEAN member countries to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

But in Jakarta there are still those who hold the unrealistic and illogical view that the so-called conference on Kampuchea whould be held. Observers have linked this view with the direct pressure by the Washington-Beijing-Tokyo alliance on ASEAN. Lately this pressure has become stronger but other developments against this trend have also taken place in the region.

The recent visit of Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut to Jakarta and his upcoming talks in Malaysia and the Philippines, and the identical views of ASEAN and the Indochina states on the importance of regional consultations may offer a possibility for a useful dialogue in Southeast Asia. This will assure ASEAN and the Indochina states an opportunity to seek a solution to the situation in this region on the basis of equality and justice.

USSR-KAMPUCHEA SOCIETY JUBILEE CELEBRATED

LD200755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Society's Anniversary"]

[Text] A soiree devoted to the 15th anniversary of the creation of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society was held in Moscow 13 May.

The speakers noted the society's great contribution to the development of multilateral relations between the public of the two countries.

Tep Henn, People's Republic of Kampuchea charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, dwelt on the important role of the international solidarity and support rendered by the peoples of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries for the Kampuchean people's victory. He stressed the significance of the Soviet Union's aid in the rebirth of his motherland.

LAOS' PHOUN SIPASEUT ENDS VISIT TO ASEAN COUNTRIES

BK200746 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 19 May 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Lao Foreign Affairs Minister Phoun Sipaseut has ended his visits to Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. Our correspondent reports from Southeast Asia that the visits were aimed at improving mutual understanding and confidence and seeking ways to resolve problems in the region. The outcome of the visits shows that the difference in the social systems of the countries in this region has posed no problem to the development of relations benefiting all parties concerned. All countries in this region have shared common problems which are related to the promotion of peace and security in this region, problems which must be resolved on the basis of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual respect.

During the talks in which Phoun Sipaseut acted as representative of the three Indochinese countries--Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea--the constructive attitude and intention of the Indochinese side was clearly spelled out; that is, to do away with the prevailing tension and to establish good mutual relations among the countries in this region. The promotion of a regional conference will certainly serve to promote peace in this region.

In the meantime, Beijing and Washington, which seek to destroy the relations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries, have tried in every way to obstruct all efforts to establish such good relations. No conflict remains among the countries in Southeast Asia; the conflict is between these countries and the implemention of the policy of Beijing and Washington of trying to obstruct efforts to bring peace to this region. Social and political circles in the ASEAN countries have come to understand this situation more clearly.

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos resolutely opposed the idea of a military alliance among the ASEAN countries. He stressed that there is no need for the ASEAN countries to render assistance to the so-called united front of the Khmer reactionaries formed by the Chinese and the United States. The Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA noted that Beijing and Washington are using the ASEAN grouping to implement their dark scheme. A movement supporting negotiations between the ASEAN and Indochinese sides and opposing any confrontation in this region has gained momentum in Malaysia.

Beijing's political policy is dangerous to all countries in Southeast Asia as well as to world peace, because such a policy does not conform to the interests of the peoples in this region but only seeks ways to put them under the hegemonist design of the Beijing clique. At present, Beijing is stepping up its hostile activities against Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. Beijing leaders recently waged the strongest attacks ever against Vietnam since the war of aggression in 1979. As for Washington, it has also intensified its interference in Southeast Asia. Beijing's and Washington's attempts to obstruct peaceful negotiations so as to compel the countries in this region to develop confrontation with each other and to put pressure on the peoples in this region to abandon efforts to develop good relations towards one another are extremely dangerous to peace in the world.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CITED ON SOLIDARITY 'THESES'

LD201428 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May, TASS--In connection with the publication by the Solidarity trade union association of "Theses for Discussion" the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI recently printed an article noting that the "Theses for Discussion" published by the Solidarity trade union association open a new stage in the association's activities that can be described as a period of creating a program platform.

In the "Theses", the paper writes, we find a congolomerate of ideas and views of various ideological-political directions. At the same time they obviously lack the clearly formulated views and aspirations of workers. We hold that this is not by chance, this is a deliberate manipulation with the trade union's program which can serve only the satisfaction of the political ambitions of some members of its leadership. This is a sort of political manifesto of a new party rather than of a trade union.

The document, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, has no constructive moments that would take into account the situation existing in the country and the external conditions. It is virtually crammed with a total negation of the socio-economic achievements of People's Poland.

Not mentioned even once in it, the paper writes further, is the word "socialism" and totally ignored is the existence of the Polish United Workers Party, the United Peasants Party and the Democratic Party and also the public organizations belonging to the Polish political system. Mention is not made also of Poland's alliances and of the international factors of Poland's position.

The authors of the draft, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI notes, are trying to prove that under socialism shortcomings are of a permanent nature. The authors of the document argue that the economic reform in Poland will fail and will not bring the expected socio-economic results if a deep reform is not carried out at the same time in the system of executive power.

What do the authors of the draft offer in place of the reform that they reject? They do not have any such constructive program. The draft contains only a general contention that the French or the West German economy should be a model for the Polish economy.

"Elimination of monopoly of the market", "free competition", revival of capitalist forms of ownership of means of production, equalising the rights of all forms of ownership in the state, reliance of the economy on the market mechanism and many other recommendations in the draft program, the paper writes, depart far from the socialist method of economic management.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses that so called selective strikes are given a special role in the draft program as a means of achieving Solidarity's demands. It is recommended to hold these strikes in such a way as to hurt most of all the state apparatus.

This document of the trade unions and the practice of daily life show that the authors of the "program theses" leave no doubt at all that the union's cooperation with the government and other public forces is not its main task, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes further. Either we or the system, the document says. This alternative does not suit the Polish society, the party members and non-party members as well as the men of the Polish Armed Forces and it cannot be accepted. It contradicts the vital interests of Polish society.

In socialist Poland, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses, there is no place for dual power. In accordance with national interests the Polish United Workers Party was, is and will be a factor of socialist renewal. Socialism and the independent existence of the people are unbreakably connected with the ideals of Polish communists and other progressive public forces.

POLISH ENVOY PRESENTS AWARDS TO WAR VETERANS

LD181405 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On the Occasion of the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 12 May K. Olszewski, the Polish ambassador to the USSR, presented awards of the Polish People's Republic to a group of veterans of the Great Patriotic War who participated in the liberation of Poland from Hitlerite fascism.

On the same day Div Gen I. Szczesnowicz, the military, naval and air force attache at the Polish Embassy in the USSR, arranged a friendly meeting devoted to the 36th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and veterans of the Great Patriotic War who participated in the liberation of Poland were at the meeting.

K. Olszewski, the Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union, attended the meeting.

POLAND'S MACH SPEAKS AT KIEV TRADE EXHIBITION

LD201712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] More than 20 Polish foreign trade enterprises are displaying their export commodities an an exhibition which opened today in Kiev. Mach, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, speaking at the opening of the exhibition, said that the USSR is a very important trade partner. Economic ties with the USSR are and remain a considerable lever in the development of the republic's national economy and an important factor in Poland's industrial specialization.

AUCCTU DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM POLAND NOTED

LD201339 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 May 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] The Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary K. Yu. Matskyavichyus which has been in Poland at the invitation of the Consultative Commission of Poland's branch trade unions returned to Moscow yesterday.

ROMANIA'S CONSTANTIN MEETS WITH BAYBAKOV, TALYZIN

AU151836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 May, (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, Romania's permanent representative to the CEMA, now in Moscow where he attended the 99th session of the CEMA Executive Committee, had a meeting on Friday, May 15, with N. Baybakov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

They approached questions related to the development and diversification on various planes of the Romanian-Soviet economic collaboration.

The same day, Nicolae Constantin had talks with N.V. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, the permanent representative of the USSR to the CEMA, chairman for the Soviet Union of the Soviet-Romanian Inter-Government Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration.

They analyzed aspects of the development of the economic cooperation and the specialization in production between the two countries, just as the expansion of the bilateral exchanges.

ROMANIA'S OLTEANU HOLDS TALKS WITH USTINOV

LD200841 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at USSR Defense Ministry]

[Text] On 16 May Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, met with Maj Gen C. Olteanu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian minister of national defense, who is in the Soviet Union at the head of a Romanian party and government delegation which has come to take part in joint activities within the framework of the "Intercosmos" program.

Participating in the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, here: on the Romanian side--Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister C. Oancea; T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, E. Florescu, deputy chief of the RCP Central Committee Propaganda and Media Section; Lt Gen G. Zarnescu, commander of Military Aviation, and Prof C. Teodorescu, chairman of the National Commission for Space Activities; and on the Soviet side--Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.O. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Troops and USSR deputy defense minister.

ACADEMICIAN PETROSYANTS MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU

LD201331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Reception in Bucharest"]

[Text] Bucharest, 16 May--Today N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, received A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, who is here at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

The talk, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, noted with satisfaction the fruitful cooperation between the two countries in the economic and scientific-technical spheres, graphic confirmation of which is the joint flight by the Soviet-Romanian crew, which has successfully embarked on the fulfillment of a program on board the Salyut 6--Soyuz T--4--Soyuz-40 experimental scientific orbital complex.

Note was also made of the good results of cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful use of atomic energy and the mutual desire to expand cooperation in this important sphere of modern science and technology. The sides stressed that atomic energy and the results of research in the nuclear sphere should serve the cause of peace and the progress of all mankind.

The reception was attended by C. Mihulecea, chairman of the Romanian State Committee for Nuclear Energy, and V.I. Drozdenko, Soviet ambassador to Romania.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS CPCZ ON 60TH JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY

LD191019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 81 p 1

[Text] To the CPCZ Central Committee

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the 17.56 million communists and all Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations to all communists and working people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the CPCZ's 60th anniversary.

The emergence of the CPCZ under the conditions of the powerful upsurge of the revolutionary movement under the influence of the victorious ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution was an event of tremendous significance in your country's history. It is with pride that we Soviet communists note that V.I. Lenin's advice and aid to the Czechoslovak communists played an inestimable part in establishing your party.

For 60 years now, guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching, the CPCZ has been marching in the vanguard of the working people's struggle. The Czechoslovak communists have behind them decades of class battles, the liberation struggle against and reaction and historical experience of the national democratic and socialist revolution. The transformation to an industrially developed country on the basis of the principles of socialism and the successful building of a new society are the CPCZ's supreme achievements in its selfless service to its working people.

Your party's policy, loyal to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, enjoys broad support and trust among the working people. The 16th CPCZ Congress, which outlined important targets of socioeconomic and cultural building, was a graphic new demonstration of this. The fulfillment of its decisions will make it possible to take one more major step on the path of Socialist Czechoslovakia's all-round progress.

As their recent congresses confirmed, the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are united in their approach to all the vital problems of socioeconomic strategy and international life. Developing fruitful ties and pooling their efforts in resolving their increased tasks, our parties and states are struggling together for a policy of detente and disarmament, for lasting peace on earth. Guided by the decisions of its 26th congress, the CPSU will continue to display unremitting concern for the consolidation of friendship and the closest collaboration with fraternal Czechoslovakia and all socialist community countries.

Long live the CPSU--the militant Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the working class and entire Czechoslovak people!

May the indestructible friendship and fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the CPCZ and the peoples of our countries develop and strengthen in the struggle for the common cause of socialism and peace!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

USSR-CSSR TREATY 11TH ANNIVERSARY MARKED

LD191411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 81 p 4

[Correspondent I. Biryukov dispatch: "A Mark on Earth"]

[Excerpts] Prague, May--Six May is the 11th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and reciprocal aid between the USSR and the CSSR.

Quite recently the Czechoslovak communists held an important council on the strategy for the republic's development in the eighties at their 16th party congress. The decisions adopted are clearly oriented toward building a society of developed socialism. And now the country is seething with intensive labor. The fraternal people have confidently set about fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan and are resolving the urgent tasks of developing the economy and culture and educating the new man.

Now, as on every occasion when the lofty aim has demanded maximum utilization of all forces and capacities the Czechoslovak people are again turning their gaze to that inexhaustible source of historical optimism, that guarantee of peace, freedom and progress which is international friendship, unity and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Six May has firmly entered the consciousness of Czechs and Slovaks together with the festivals of May Day and the 9 May anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from fascism by the Soviet Army. It was on that day in 1970 that the treaty of friendship, cooperation and reciprocal aid between the USSR and CSSR was signed in Prague Castle. At a mass rally held at that time thousands of Czechoslovak working people warmly greeted the words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the effect that this event would make an ineradicable mark on the history of relations between our two countries: "The years and decades will pass but our treaty will loyally serve the interests of the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples and the great cause of peace and socialism."

Today the veterans of the CPCZ, which marks the 60th anniversary of its foundation in May, are telling the young people about the long, stubborn struggle of Czechoslovakia's best sons and daughters for a firm alliance with the Soviet Union.

In the terrible years of the war against fascism, in December 1943, the treaty on friendship, reciprocal aid and postwar cooperation between our two countries was concluded in Moscow. In this connection Klement Gottwald, using the radio to address his compatriots across the front line, who were languishing in a Czechoslovakia enslaved by the Hitlerites but unbroken, said: "Our national and state ship has found a safe haven."

The first treaty ensured the revival of Czechoslovakia's state sovereignty and promoted the strengthening of socialism's forces in Europe and the successes of the common struggle against imperialism's aggressive adventures and perfidious intrigues.

The 1970 treaty corresponds to our present level of cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The development and all-round strengthening of the alliance with the USSR and other socialist community countries is invariably regarded by the CPCZ as its paramount task. "This is the cornerstone of our foreign policy," Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, said in the report to the 16th party congress. "Purposeful cooperation is developing in all spheres and at all levels. The nucleus of this cooperation is the strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist alliance between the CPCZ and the CPSU. A number of important newly concluded treaties and agreements of a political, economic and scientific-technical character are decisively helping us to fulfill the tasks of building a developed socialist society."

Today the Czechoslovak workers, cooperative peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia, members of various public organizations, young people--people of varied professions, ages and social backgrounds--are unanimous in their assessment of the crucial significance for the CSSR of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship.

The years pass and our international alliance, sealed by the spirit and the letter of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid, invariably makes a good mark on history. Its mark on fraternal people's memory. Its mark on earth.

KRASIKOV DENIES ALLEGED LINK TO SPANISH TERRORISTS

LD201524 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 20 May 81

[By TASS news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov: "Malicious Disinformation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 May, TASS--It is with great sympathy and interest that people in the Soviet Union have followed the efforts undertaken by the Spanish people to overcome the grim heritage of the past and to strengthen the new democratic procedures. The Soviet public has always expressed its most sincere solidarity with those who had waged the struggle for freedom already back in the years of the Franco rule. The dismantlement of the fascist dictatorship and the establishment of institutions provided for under the constitution which was approved both by the parliament and by the overwhelming majority of the Spanish people combined to create prerequisites for a broad development of mutually advantageous friendly relations between the USSR and Spain in the most diverse fields.

In the light of all this, the attempts of the enemies of the Soviet-Spanish cooperation to cast aspersions on the policy of the USSR with regard to Spain look very much like blasphemy. What is at issue is fabrications about a mythical "collusion" alleged to exist between the Soviet authorities and...the terrorist organisations operating for already a number of years in the Spanish state.

Possessing no evidence to prove the existence of such a "collusion", the authors of the fabrications limit themselves to alleging that the Soviet Union is not condemning" the activities of the clandestine separatist organisation ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty].

What can one say on this score? Firstly, ETA is not the only organisation resorting to terror as a means of achieving political objectives. Besides ETA, there exists in Spain a no small number of other groups engaging in similar activities. Some of them openly preach fascist theories, while others hide behind leftist phraseology. And all of them have been repeatedly subjected to criticism in the Soviet press which stressed that the ultra-right and the "left" extremists are objective allies in the struggle for a return to the past out of which Spain is now emerging with such difficulty. And secondly, it is not true that the USSR keeps silence on the activities of ETA. The present writer has repeatedly written on it for a whole number of years, drawing attention to the negative consequences of ETA's terrorism and of terrorism in general for the destinies of the young Spanish democracy.

The spreading of fabrications alleging "links" between Spanish terrorists and the Soviet Union probably ought to be considered in the overall context of the current international situation. Of late, the mass media of many Western countries have embarked on a full-fledged campaign of psychological brainwashing of the public to prepare it for further steps to sharpen the relations with the Soviet Union. One ingredient of the campaign is to try to make it appear as if the Soviet Union, this way or the other, controls the activities of terrorists around the world.

Each time a political assassination or an attempt at it is perpetrated somewhere, each time a country's plane is hijacked, each time internal tensions rise in a particular country--one is bound to hear at least one voice alleging that the culprit is the Soviet Union. Others are quick to amplify the allegation, and despite the fact that it is never supported by reliable facts, a powerful choir carries a patent lie over many countries and continents.

The source of such misinformation has long been known. It is Washington. It is in Washington that they think that in the struggle against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries all the means are good, including the dirtiest ones. President Reagan himself has declared for everyone to hear that the Soviet Union is the organizer of "international terrorism". And, if such an allegation is authorized at so high a level, then do people with a more modest status have necessarily to show propriety?

Those busy today trying to draw Spain into NATO would wish to cast aspersions on the principled position of the USSR and other socialist countries which have proposed to give up a further expansion of the existing military-political groupings and then to work for their complete dismantlement. Hence, the fabrication alleging that the Soviet Union offered to help Spain in suppressing terrorism in exchange for a pledge not to join the North Atlantic alliance. It goes without saying that nobody made such proposals and could not have done so. People overseas would clearly like to see Spain quarrel with the Soviet Union, hoping that this would facilitate subjecting that country to Washington's imperial designs. They forget, however, that Spain is not a colony but a sovereign, independent state. And the malicious misinformation will hardly yield the results hoped for by its sponsors.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON W. BERLIN COMMUNISTS' CONGRESS

CPSU Greetings

LD201237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 2

[Text] To the Sixth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW):

Dear comrades: The CPSU Central Committee sends to you, the delegates to the Sixth SEW Congress, and to all West Berlin communists warm militant greetings. Your congress is taking place in conditions of a serious deterioration of the international situation in which the aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, having launched a new round of the arms race, are seeking to alter the correlation of forces in the international arena in their favor and to torpedo detente. The 26th CPSU Congress counterposed to that course a constructive peace program for the eighties which meets with broad support among people of good will, including West Berlin communists.

The Soviet Union is well aware of your party's consistent actions to preserve and strenghten detente in Europe and actions against the implementation of NATO's dangerous plans--the deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. By its struggle against attempts by certain Western circles to bypass the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin your party is making a significant contribution to ensuring the city's peaceful development.

The SEW's program documents, which were elaborated on the basis of a profound analysis of the international situation and the situation in West Berlin and which your congress will be adopting, will undoubtedly be an important stimulus to the further ideological and organizational of West Berlin communist ranks and to the stepping up of their activity in defense of the social interests and democratic rights of the city's working people.

The CPSU values highly the close, fraternal relations with the SEW. By propagandizing the truth about real socialism and actively exposing anticommunism and antisovietism, the West Berlin communists have done and are doing a lot to establish friendly relations between the population of West Berlin and the Soviet people. May friendship between the CPSU and the SEW continue to strengthen on the proven basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of peace, democracy and socialism.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

CPSU Delegation Arrival

LD201421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation departs"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation, comprising A. E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee (delegation head), and D. N. Mochalin, department chief at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Moscow for West Berlin on 14 May to participate in the 6th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW) at the invitation of the SEW Bord.

On the same day the delegation arrived in West Berlin. The welcoming party included SEW Chairman H. Schmitt.

The CPSU delegation members laid a wreath at the memorial to Soviet troops in West Berlin's Tiergarten District.

Voss Address

LD210901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 81 p 4

[Dispatch by correspondents Yu. Voronov and S. Zyubanov: "For Unity of Actions: Sixth West Berlin Socialist Unity Party Congress"]

[Text] West Berlin, 17 May--The Sixth Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] Congress is continuing its work here in an atmosphere of unanimity and high principledness.

Today a debate began on the report delivered by Horst Schmitt, chairman of the SEW Board.

In their speeches many delegates are recounting the experience of the party organizations' work accumulated in the struggle for the working people's vital interests and democratic rights and against the tyranny of the monopolies. Speaking of the need for the further enhancement of the party's combat capability and the intensification of its influence among the masses, they point out that one of the SEW members' most important tasks remains the struggle for the unity of action of the working class and that success in carrying out various actions for peace and social progress depends largely on the participation of all the city's progressive forces in these actions.

The broad participation of representatives of fraternal parties in the work of the congress is a testimony to the SEW's inextricable links with the world communist and workers' movement.

Those assembled warmly greeted the speech delivered by the head of the CPSU delegation, A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, who conveyed to the congress delegates and all SEW members cordial militant greetings from the multimillion army of Soviet communists.

The great tasks facing the West Berlin communists--staunch fighters for the social and democratic rights of the city's working people and for the consolidation of detente and peace on our continent--are close and comprehensible to us, A.E. Voss said. Truly fraternal relations have formed between the CPSU and the SEW, there exists a unity of views on all fundamental questions, and interparty ties are developing fruitfully.

Under present conditions, the speaker continued, the struggle to eliminate the intensifying threat of war, to preserve peace on earth and normalize the international situation is becoming the number one task. The recent 26th CPSU Congress advances as a counterweight to the imperialist arms race policy a broad and specific peace program for the eighties, whose goal is to save mankind from the horrors of thermonuclear war and guarantee the most important human right--the right to life. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Kiev on 9 May sounded as a passionate appeal for peace and for the prevention of a new war.

The leader of the CPSU delegation described what Soviet communists and our entire people are living by today and the Soviet people's strenuous work in implementing the plans of communist building outlined by the 26th party congress. He conveyed to the Presidium greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the Sixth SEW Congress and a memorial gift--a vase bearing a depiction of the Kremlin.

Representatives of other fraternal parties also delivered speeches of greetings at the congress.

WEST BERLIN 'STALEMATE' REFLECTS VOTER PROTEST

LD201129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 81 p 5

[Stanislav Zyubanov dispatch under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Stalemate"]

[Text] West Berlin--The unscheduled election to the city Chamber of Deputies (parliament) in West Berlin have shown that a definite shift has taken place in the city's political arena. The local Christian Democratic Union [CDU] received 47.9 percent of the voters, the Social Democratic Party [SPD] received 38.4 and the Free Democratic Party [FDP] 5.6 percent. Although the Christian Democrats succeeded in increasing the number of their voters by 3.5 percent compared with previous elections, they did not win an absolute majority of votes. This time a total of 6.8 percent fewer voters than last time voted for the ruling SPD-FDP coalition, and these parties lost their majority.

Consequently, neither the CDU nor the SPD-FDP coalition can form a viable Senat (city government). That is the main result of the election. A situation known in chess as stalemate has formed. The culprit is a fourth party calling itself the "Alternative List" [AL]. It succeeded in taking 7.2 percent of votes from the other parties and getting into the city Chamber of Deputies, overcoming the 5-percent barrier.

Formed in 1978 as an election combination consisting of representatives of the environmental conservation movement and various "left" groupings, the AL has won some popularity in West Berlin, especially among young people. It has been helped in this by the profound political and economic crisis into which the city has been led by the policy of the SPD and FDP, which are oriented toward the interests of big capital. The corruption which has infected the "city fathers"--primarily the Free Democrats--also played its part. Many voters voted for the AL as a form of protest against all these "achievements."

As a result of the election no single West Berlin party can now rule the city independently, without a partner. Yet the AL leadership has stated that it does not intend to enter into a coalition with anyone but will perform an "active opposition" role. Immediately after the announcement of the election results, the Social Democrats reaffirmed their previous intention not to enter a coalition with the CDU. Political commentators believe that the CDU leadership is trying to persuade the FDP to form a joint city government. But the Free Democrats have so far made it clear that they, like the SPD, prefer to go into opposition and not to enter into an alliance with the CDU.

It is hard to say now how the stalemate will be overcome. But it is clear that the West Berlin working people, by their vote, have demanded consideration of their just economic and social interests and their desire for a tranquil life and for unswerving observance of the Quadripartite Agreement.

MARCHAIS, PCF READY FOR TALKS WITH SOCIALISTS

LD200953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Changes Are Necessary"]

[Text] Paris, 16 May--G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], has delivered a report at a PCF Central Committee plenum held here.

With F. Mitterrand's election as president of the republic a fundamentally new situation has come about in the republic, he said. The working people and all those who have suffered from the policy of capital are hoping for changes. We fully share their satisfaction. We have every reason for saying that we contributed fully to the attainment of this election victory.

Our party, a component part of the popular movement which removed the rightwing forces from power, the speaker continued, is pursuing no aim other than assisting by every means the implementation of the changes the working people expect. The PCF secretary general stressed that the PCF is ready to assume full responsibility both in the government and at all levels of national life in steering the new course the country needs.

At present, he said, we suggest that the Central Committee focus the party's entire activity on urgent tasks. Parliamentary elections are undoubtedly a determining stage. Our goal is to confirm the defeat of the rightwing forces and ensure changes through the formation of a firm, clear-cut and stable parliamentary majority of an alliance of leftwing forces and a government of alliance.

The speaker noted that the communists are beginning a new election battle. In the first round of the presidential elections 4.5 million voters expressed themselves in favor of the PCF's proposals. These proposals, he said, remain fully in force. We are waging a struggle for full employment, against social injustice, for an improvement in the working people's living conditions, for the assertion of France's role in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Dwelling on the question of talks with the Socialist Party, the speaker confirmed the PCF's readiness for such talks. We are prepared for any contacts at any time, he said. We are prepared to hold talks in the desire to ensure the best conditions for the leftwing forces' victory at the elections.

G. Marchais stated that the PCF does not expect the forthcoming talks to lead to total identity of views in all spheres. We believe that this will in no way prevent us from reaching agreement to manage the country together under conditions of cooperation based on loyalty, mutual respect, democratic discussion and solidarity in our actions.

AKEL LEADER DISCUSSES SOLUTION OF CYPRUS PROBLEM

NC192020 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The Cyprus problem must be solved in accordance with the UN resolutions and on the basis of the guarantee of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. This was stated by Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the Progressive Party of the Working People [AKEL], who gave an interview in connection with the upcoming parliamentary elections in Cyprus.

Replying to a question on the positions of the political parties, including AKEL, toward the Cyprus issue, Papaioannou said: Is there a difference in positions? Yes, there is. For instance, the Democratic Rally Party would like to attach Cyprus to the NATO chariot and have it follow a pro-Western policy. It would like the Cyprus issue to be resolved by those who are to blame for the hardships the Cyprus people are enduring. In other words, the imperialists. However, such a solution would only be in the interest of the imperialists, Papaioannou stressed.

He then said: Cyprus is a nonaligned country, even more it is one of the founding countries of the Nonaligned Movement. We should remain a nonaligned country and not forget that imperialism was, is and will continue to be Cyprus' most implacable foe.

The AKEL secretary general, referring to the intercommunal talks, said they are the only correct procedure for the solution of the internal aspect of the Cyprus problem.

Regarding the problem's international aspect, this could be solved at an international conference that should be convened within the framework of the United Nations. Papaioannou stressed the significance of the support of the Cyprus people's struggle by the socialist and nonaligned countries and by the democratic and peace-loving forces of the entire world.

Concluding, the AKEL secretary general referred to the issue of the British bases on Cyprus' soil. These bases, he said, should be eliminated. At the same time, all foreign troops should be withdrawn from the island. The maintenance of the British bases and the presence of foreign troops in the island, Papaioannou stated, not only are contrary to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus but are fraught with deadly dangers for the people of Cyprus.

ARKHIPOV ADDRESSES FINNISH NUCLEAR PLANT CEREMONY

LD201445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "An Example of Cooperation"]

[Text] Lovisa, 14 May--A ceremony to commission the Lovisa-2 nuclear power station was held here today.

It was attended by Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen, Finnish Prime Minister M. Koivisto, Minister of Commerce and Industry U. Sundqvist, Minister of the Interior E. Useitalo and also a Soviet Government delegation, headed by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

The ceremony was addressed by Finnish Commerce and Industry Minister U. Sundqvist. He noted the fruitful development of economic ties between the two countries which are an important component of the strong, good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland based on the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The minister stressed that the leaders of the two states--L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.K. Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic--are making an important personal contribution to the development of friendly, good-neighborly relations between our countries.

On behalf of the Finnish Government the minister expressed gratitude to all participants in the construction of the nuclear power station and unveiled a memorial bas-relief, symbolizing Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the field of nuclear energy.

N.V. Arkhipov then delivered an address and noted: "Only 4 years separate us from that moment when the Lovisa-1 nuclear power station--the first example of Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the nuclear energy sphere--was commissioned at a similar ceremony.

The Soviet Union rates highly the state of Soviet-Finnish relations and attaches great significance to them. They are a fine example of the fruitfulness of the idea of peaceful coexistence, an example of the practical implementation of the principles of new interstate relations elaborated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, creator of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

From the lofty tribune of the 26th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, said: "Soviet-Finnish relations are developing on the sound foundation of friendship and good-neighborliness, we pay tribute to the contribution Finland and President Kekkonen, personally, have made to strengthening European security. We are also satisfied with the fact that our economic ties are developing well and the joint construction of major industrial projects is proceeding successfully."

The long-term program for developing and deepening trade and economic, industrial and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland and the protocol adjusting and extending this program, both signed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen, play an important part in the development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation.

In conclusion, the Soviet delegation head congratulated all those who participated in the construction on the successful completion of the work on the Lovisa-2 nuclear power station and expressed confidence that cooperation between our countries will contribute to strengthening world peace.

On the same day the document certifying the commissioning of the second phase of the Lovisa nuclear power station was signed.

The ceremony was attended by Finnish Prime Minister M. Koivisto, ministers, representatives of business circles and local public organizations and also members of the Soviet Government delegation.

KING HUSAYN TO PAY FRIENDLY VISIT IN LATE MAY

LD202118 Moscow TASS in English 2005 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 May TASS--The king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Husayn Ibn Talal, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union late in May at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

PRAVDA CITES AL-ASAD ON LEBANON, SUPPORT FOR SYRIA

LD211057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 81 p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "Lebanon: Escalation of Conflict"]

[Text] Damascus, 18 May--The Israeli interference in Lebanon pursues the aim of disrupting the incipient process of achieving national consensus in the country and striking a blow against the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces, President H. al-Asad of Syria has stated.

Zionist and imperialist propaganda, he said is fueling a ballyhoo over certain defensive measures taken by Syria to ensure the protection of its troops within the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. In the process the fact that these measures were merely a response to an Israeli attack is ignored. Syria advocates strengthening Lebanon's security and safeguarding its integrity and membership of the Arab world. We, H. al-Asad said, will resist any Israeli attempts to interfere in the affairs of this fraternal country and any aggressive impulses on Tel Aviv's part.

President H. al-Asad of Syria received a message from F. Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers. He assured the Syrian leader that the Cuban people feel solidarity with the struggle of the Arab peoples, the Syrian people included, against the Israeli aggression.

President C. Bendjedid of Algeria has proclaimed his solidarity with Syria. His message says that Algeria is prepared to help Syria to repel the possible Zionist aggression. Al-Asad had a telephone conversation with President Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic, who assured Syria of his solidarity.

King Khalid of Saudi Arabia sent H. al-Asad a message stating his support for Syria and the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. United Arab Emirates Minister of State for Foreign Affairs R. 'Abdallah has disclosed his country's readiness to support "Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese people in the face of the Israeli threat."

Iranian Deputy Prime Minister M. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, who has arrived in Damascus, has proclaimed Iran's solidarity with Syria and condemned Israel for its "attacks on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples."

The anti-Arab stance adopted by the As-Sadat regime is evoking sharp condemnation here. It is reported that in a speech at a press conference in Alexandria As-Sadat declared, in particular: "Whatever happens between Syria and Israel, the Camp David agreements will remain a permanent reality."

NOVOYE VREMYA REVIEWS LEBANON DEVELOPMENTS

LD201449 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 20, 15 May 81 pp 8-9

[A. Usvatov article: "Aggressor Becoming Insolent"]

[Text] Lebanon is again having a difficult time. Rarely a day goes by without artillery belonging to Israel and Haddad's south Lebanese separatists intensively bombarding towns and villages in the south and the Palestinian refugee camps there. In Beirut rightwing Christian armed formations are provoking exchanges of artillery and mortar fire in various regions, especially along the so-called "green line." This divides the capital into an eastern sector, populated by Christians and controlled by the Phalangists of the reactionary Al-Kata'ib Party, and a western sector with a predominantly Muslim population. The Phalagists are also making onslaughts on the Inter-Arab Peacekeeping Force, the basic nucleus of which is made up of Syrian subunits.

In April, coordinating their operations with the intensification of the Israeli military's attacks in the south, the Phalangists, whom Tel Aviv is now quite openly supplying with armaments and other materiel, made an attempt to capture the town of Zahlah, the administrative center of the Al-Biqa' Valley. The town's population is to a considerable extent Christian. The intention was to press back the inter-Arab forces, to carve a way through further south and link the rightwing Christian-controlled mountains of Lebanon with Haddad's enclave. This would have made it possible to cut the Damascus-Beirut highway and to isolate the zone held by the National Patriotic Forces from the border with Syria.

Matters reached the point where, on 28 April, Israeli aircraft (American-produced F-16 fighters) shot down, over the Lebanese Al-Biqa' Valley, two Syrian military helicopters that were delivering foodstuffs to the inter-Arab forces. To prevent similar instances, it was immediately decided to deploy several Syrian surface-to-air missile launchers in the region. Which is to say defensive missile launchers.

Then Tel Aviv, as the saying goes, really took the bit in its teeth: It began to issue ultimatums--going so far as to threaten to unleash a large-scale military conflict--demanding the removal of the antiaircraft missiles, explaining this by the "interests of Israel's security." So how are we supposed to describe the unceasing Israeli raids on a foreign country? As legitimate? There indeed you have the logic of an aggressor who has gone beyond all bounds!

Lebanese Prime Minister S. al-Wazzan stressed that both the Lebanese themselves and their Arab brothers (in the inter-Arab forces--A.U.) are fully entitled to repel the aggressive Israeli air attacks on Lebanon. We cannot understand, he said, how Tel Aviv can allow its military aircraft to overfly our territory and make bombing strikes against population centers both in the south and in other regions and at the same get angry when the Lebanese or our Arab friends defend our soil....

A perfectly valid stance.

Incidentally, Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin himself intimated in an interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT that Israel knew what it was doing: "When the order was given for the operation (against the Syrian helicopters--A.U.), we took into account all the possible Syrian retaliatory actions, including missiles." So why kick up a fuss now? Or was Tel Aviv deliberately seeking a pretext to escalate its aggressive operations?

In this situation Washington official circles, through the secretary of state, actually expressed "concern" at the deteriorating situation in Lebanon. And the trip to Lebanon, Israel and Syria by the U.S. president's special envoy P. Habib is being described as a "resolute demarche in U.S. Near Eastern diplomacy" aimed, or so it is alleged, at "safeguarding peace in the Near East." The American press has propagandized R. Reagan's letter to the Israeli prime minister in which Washington supposedly tries to reprimand its main Near Eastern ally.

However, the true nature of this message was revealed--once again--by M. Begin, who, according to AP, said: "There is not even any sign of pressure," and the letter "is full of friendship and understanding of Israel's problems, understanding not only of its position but also of its course."

And this aggressive course is actually interwoven with the new U.S. administration's line regarding the national liberation movements, which are identified with "international terrorism." What is this if not "carte blanche" for the Israeli extremist seeking to deal physically with the Palestinian movement? R. Allen, U.S. presidential assistant for national security affairs, has bluntly called the Israeli military's invasion of Lebanese territory "legitimate" and "justified." Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES writes that "Israel has taken the precisely calculated risk of kindling a Near East war by its direct intervention in the armed clashes between the Syrians and the Christian militia." The "key factor" in this move was the "conviction that the new U.S. administration will tacitly support or at the least will refrain from criticizing Israel's decision to down the Syrian helicopters."

And indeed, there was no criticism no protest against these actions from Washington.

Now, "the Israeli forces have been placed on combat alert, ready to act as soon as the diplomats confess their complete inability to dispel the stormclouds," the Jerusalem correspondent of America's ABC television company reported on 5 May.

There is no limit to the aggressor's insolence and blasphemy. You only have to recall how Israeli General Even cynically boasted a month ago: "We are on the offensive now. We are the aggressors. We are crossing the so-called border of the so-called sovereign state of Lebanon...."

Under these conditions "Syria's main aim," as the Damascus newspaper AL-BA'TH stresses, "is to defend Lebanon's integrity and prevent the plans for its partition, to end once and for all Israel's constant acts of aggression against Lebanon and Tel Aviv's interference in the country's internal affairs." However, according to a report (for 7 May) from Damascus by a New York TIMES correspondent, who cites Western diplomats, "Syria does not want war with Israel."

At the beginning of May the central political council of Lebanon's National Patriotic Forces issued a statement resolutely condemning the escalation of the Israeli aggression and rating highly Syria's efforts aimed at settling the Lebanese crisis. The alliance between Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces, the statement points out, is now in dire need of the support of all Arabs.

HABIB MEDIATION MISSION TO 'INTIMIDATE' SYRIA

LD210023 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 May 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee returned to Moscow from Damascus. Members of the delegation discussed with delegates of the Syrian solidarity committee questions of cooperation to eliminate tension in the Middle East as a result of increased Israeli and U.S. aggressiveness. These questions were discussed some time ago on an official level when His Excellency Mr Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian president, and the foreign affairs minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, met in Damascus with First Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Georgiy Korniyenko.

This strengthening of cooperation between two countries linked by a treaty of friendship and cooperation is causing quite a definite simultaneous reaction in Israeli and U.S. political circles. One of the leaders of the Israeli Labor Party Yitzhaq Rabin, who hopes to win in the summer elections, states, for example, that what he calls the danger threatening Israel from Syria is confined to Syria's alliance with the Soviet Union. What kind of danger are they thinking of if Soviet-Syrian friendship can never seek aims which contradict the aspirations of the nations for security and cooperation? This friendship itself is a fruit of the efforts of the peoples of the two countries. It cannot be considered a great danger except by those who are afraid of vengeance against their actions, which are aimed at partitioning Lebanon and enslaving the Arab countries.

This is what the Israeli ruling circles are trying to achieve and they are encouraged by the U.S. administration. The Israeli leaders once again have begun to talk about a localized military confrontation with Arab states and directing their threats at the Lebanese people, the Palestinian resistance movement and Syria. This is particularly clear in a press statement by the Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to the newspaper MA'ARIV. He bragged about the so-called Syrian danger and reached the point of calling on the Israelis to frankly commit aggression against Lebanon and exterminate the Palestinians who stand in the way of implementing the U.S.-Israeli plots to partition Lebanon. At the same time the mediation mission of Philip Habib, the special envoy of the U.S. president, can actually be summed up as weakening Syria's resistance to Israeli piracy in Lebanon. Failing that, Israel will carry out a new military operation against Syria itself as Washington was hinting. This intimidation is new evidence of complete coordination between Washington and Tel Aviv in their actions against the interests of the Arab nations. The Palestinian news agency points out that the United States cannot mediate in the Middle East conflict because it is very biased. The policy of the United States in the area is directed against the interests of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the rest of the Arab nations. This policy poses a danger to peace in the Middle East.

Soviet-Syrian cooperation is for eliminating this danger in particular. It is based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and respect for the legitimate rights and interests of other nations. It is also a mighty element of peace, progress and an invincible barrier against the course of imperialist conspiracies in the Near and Middle East. Leonid Brezhnev, leader of the Soviet Communist Party and state says that his country praises the principled line of Syria in resisting the machinations of imperialism and reaction, in making a great contribution to the cohesion of the Arab nations which are struggling against the anti-Arab policy of separate deals and to attaining a just and lasting peace in Middle East. President Brezhnev expressed the conviction that comprehensive contacts which have been taking place between the Soviet Union and Syria on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation will continue to strengthen and develop for the good of the two peoples and for the benefit of peace and security generally.

DPFLP'S HAWATIMAH GRANTS MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

LD202328 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 May, TASS--We are on the threshold of an escalation of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. This is the result of the expansionist, neocolonialist policy of Israel, of its support by the U.S. ruling circles which are trying to impose their diktat on the Arab peoples, said Nayif Hawatimah. The general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] spoke today at a press conference in Moscow. He leads a DPFLP delegation now in the Soviet Union.

"The emergence of an explosive situation in the region, Hawatimah says, is also the consequence of the activities of the Lebanese separatists who by their collaborating with Israel have (?actually) found themselves in the service of the aggressors."

The open cynicism of the ruling circles of Israel and the United States, the DPFLP general secretary went on to say, lies in the fact that they put the blame for the sharpening of the situation in the south of Lebanon on the Palestinian patriots as well as on Syria. In the meantime however, it is widely known that some measures of a defensive nature have been undertaken by Syria to ensure the security of its force which are in the inter-Arab peace force in Lebanon.

Tel Aviv, Hawatimah said further, is opening especially arrogantly (?since any) limitations have now been lifted on the areas and the methods for the use of U.S. weapons which are being sent into Israel in [words indistinct].

The mission of Habib, the special envoy of the U.S. President, holds out no promise of a real softening of the situation since he is fully and wholly acting in the interests of Israel and of the right-wing Christian forces in Lebanon, the head of the Palestinian delegation said.

In these conditions we state our firm resolve to defend our rights and our [word indistinct] not give in to the policy of political blackmail on the part of the United States and of military pressure on the part of Israel. We know that Syria, which is friendly to us, sticks to the same position, Hawatimah said.

Pointing out that solidarity is gaining strength in the Arab world with (?patriots) of Lebanon and with the Arab people of Palestine, Hawatimah said, "we are being strengthened by the support of the Arab peoples, the support of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries. We [word indistinct] that all the forces of peace and democracy are on our side."

The DPFLP general secretary made a special mention of the large assistance provided to the Arab people by the Soviet Union on a continuous basis. In the Middle East, he said, they strongly support the (?peace) initiatives on settling the situation in the region put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

In this connection, Nayif Hawatimah (?denounced as) mendacious and irresponsible the statements of the new U.S. administration about a "Soviet military threat." At a closer inspection [word indistinct] these groundless [word indistinct] collapse like a house of cards.

The charge of "international terrorism" ought to be addressed not to the Soviet Union but to [word indistinct] itself since "terrorism has become the [words indistinct] the policy of his own administration," head of the Palestinian delegation said in conclusion.

DPFLP Official on Mercenaries

LD202335 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] A delegation of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] led by its secretary general, Nayif Hawatimah, is currently on a visit to Moscow.

A press conference was held today at the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee by the front's delegation, attended by a number of Soviet and foreign reporters. Nayif Hawatimah delivered the opening speech and then members of the delegation answered reporters' questions, including a question of how true are the reports circulated by certain Western information media to the effect that the foreign mercenaries linked with international terrorism are participating in Lebanon's events.

Replying to this question, Yasir 'abd Rabbuh, member of the delegation and DPFLP deputy secretary general and member of the PLO Executive Committee, said.

[Begin recording] Certainly what the world press is publishing in this connection is absolutely true. There are a number of fascist and terrorist groups who came from various countries to join the ranks of the Lebanese rightwing Phalangists. Indeed the fascist organizations in some European countries whose constant role is to organize groups of mercenaries to work and fight against the national liberation movements in various countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America are acting almost openly in recruiting and dispatching mercenaries to the ranks of the Phalangist forces in Lebanon. It is common knowledge that these terrorist and fascist organizations basically cooperate with the American CIA. The Western press frequently publishes interviews with some of these mercenaries who took part in the military operations on the side of the Phalangists against the Lebanese and the Palestinian people.

This proves that the policy of international terrorism is the policy pursued by the United States and by all the fascist and reactionary forces in the world which are closely linked to the American aggressive organizations, particularly the CIA. [end recording]

VISITING SYRIAN BUSINESSMAN ON VALUE OF RELATIONS

LD201948 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 May, TASS--The Syrian people is grateful to the Soviet Union for its tireless and all-round support for its struggle against the machinations of Zionism and imperialism in the Middle East, a TASS correspondent was told today by Muhammad Mahrusi, vice president of Syria's Union of Chambers of Commerce. He highly assessed the importance of the Soviet-Syrian treaty of friendship and cooperation, signed last year, which facilitates the preservation of peace in the Middle East.

Muhammad Mahrusi is heading a delegation of Syrian businessmen who arrived in Moscow to discuss questions of expanding trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

He said that trade relations between the two countries are fruitfully developing and both states constantly exert efforts to invigorate them further.

The volume of trade between the Soviet Union and Syria increased by almost one third in the past five years and amounted to 257 million roubles in 1980. The Soviet Union supplies that Arab country with machines and equipment, ferrous metal rolled products, pipes, tin-plate and timber.

Soviet experts participated in the construction of important economic projects in Syria, including the Euphrates hydroenergy complex, high-voltage electric transmission lines and railway lines Al-Qamishli-Latakia Damascus-Homs.

The USSR buys large amounts of Syrian cotton (23 percent of the overall export), wool (55 percent), fabrics (63 percent) and knitted wear (85 percent).

Muhammad Mahrusi said that a new agreement on trade between the Soviet Union and Syria for 1981-1985 will be shortly signed. The agreement provides for the growth of reciprocal deliveries and expansion of the variety of goods to be supplied.

PENTAGON MONOPOLIES 'EXPLOITING' GUATEMALA

PY202052 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 16 May 81

[By Valentin Selivanov]

[Text] Latin American news media report that Guatemala's reactionary regime is Washington's accomplice in the task of smashing Central American liberation and democratic movements.

In recent years the U.S. monopolies and the Pentagon have increased their interest in Guatemala. The renewed interest of the monopolies is motivated by the fabulous natural resources of this Central American nation and the possibility of using cheap local manpower.

The United Fruit Co. had played a sinister role in Guatemala for many years. Now the Del Monte Company operates in its place.

The discovery of abundant mineral deposits further jeopardizes national sovereignty because they are being exploited by multinational companies whose political and economic influence is detrimental for Guatemala.

For example, the U.S. company (Anna Mining) and [name indistinct] are exploiting the nickel deposits and the Petromaya Company the petroleum.

The U.S. Department of Defense is being tempted by Guatemala's stratetic and extraordinarily advantageous position, since it borders on Mexico, Belize, Honduras and El Salvador. It has ports on the Pacific and the Caribbean.

In keeping with the unbridled military lust currently prevailing among the U.S. ruling echelons, the Pentagon strategists believe that Guatemala would be the ideal beachhead for military repression of the national liberation movements in the Caribbean.

Within the framework of the current international situation, those responsible for the U.S. military policy give a great deal of attention to the [word indistinct] of this country, turning it into an obedient executor of imperialist plans.

The number of Guatemalan officers and soldiers trained in special U.S. military instruction centers increases constantly. Imbued with the ideas which have been instilled in them in those places, these military men unleash an atmosphere of violence and terrorism in their fatherland.

The French journalist (Marie Muller) who visited Guatemala recently has written in the weekly NOUVELLE OBSERVATEUR that the country is in the hands of a gang of merciless and bullying murderers similar to the Mafia. The country is ruled by a few barely literate military officers unhinged by anticommunist passion.

According to information provided by the Mexican press, 6,000 persons have been killed for political reasons since the advent to power of Lucas Garcia in 1978.

The Guatemalan dictatorship actively participated in the attempts at smashing the national liberation struggle of the Salvadoran people. It is well known that Guatemalan Army units participate in Salvadoran battles on the side of junta troops.

The Guatemalan people have glorious military traditions. News received from Guatemala gives evidence that the people do not tolerate the genocidal regime meekly. In many of the country's departments there have been clashes between groups of patriots and government troops.

IMF'S HAND SEEN BEHIND CUBAN-COSTA RICAN RIFT

PY192203 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] The Costa Rican Government has severed its relations with Cuba. The official pretext for this has been some of the terms used by the Cuban representative to the UN which the Costa Rican Government described as an attack on Costa Rica.

However, the attention of analysts is drawn to the following circumstances: The Cuban document to which the Costa Rican Government refers was sent to the UN on 30 December 1980 and was viewed at that time as a normal diplomatic action.

Such being the case, what has changed since? It is well known that the Costa Rican President Carazo has never wanted to sever relations with Cuba, on the grounds of national dignity.

Four days before the severance of relations he told the press that he did not plan to take such a step. What happened between the two fraternal nations in such a short time? Nothing capable of serving as a worthwhile pretext for the decision of the Costa Rican Government has taken place in the relations between the two countries. However, something did happen between Costa Rica and the International Monetary Fund [IMF], whose aid the Costa Ricans have been forced to request in view of the difficult economic situation which their country is experiencing.

It is widely known that the IMF has tied its loans to Costa Rica not only to economic and financial conditions, but also to political conditions. The Costa Rican Government has been asked to sever relations with Cuba.

The Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party has rightfully stated: This is simply humiliating for our people, we are being treated like a colony, taken advantage of because of our economic situation which has been caused by imperialist forces and the native oligarchy because these sectors have forced our government to violate our political traditions of dignity and defense of sovereignty which our forefathers conquered at the expense of their own flesh and blood in struggles against U.S. pirates 100 years ago.

These Yankee pirates have returned; nowadays they operate under the guise of bankers, tradesmen and diplomats. However, their objectives have not changed: They are still the oppression and exploitation of Latin Americans. They are backed by the U.S. military power and the Yankee government, which pursues on this continent a policy based on setting fraternal peoples against each other. This policy is aimed at dividing them to make it easier to rob and murder them.

MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER CASTANEDA VISITS MOSCOW

Gromyko Reception

LD201234 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 May, TASS--Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda of the United States of Mexico arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was met by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was Mexico's Ambassador to the USSR Antonio Carrillo Flores.

Talks With Gromyko

LD211032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Talks began today between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Jorge Castaneda, secretary of foreign relations of the United Mexican States. The guest also laid wreaths at the Mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

BREZHNEV, USTINOV LEAVE FOR GEORGIA CELEBRATIONS

LD210730 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Moscow 21 May, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev left Moscow for Tbilisi today. He will attend the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Communist Party of Georgia.

Leonid Brezhnev is accompanied by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Defence Minister of the USSR Dmitriy Ustinov.

At the airport Leonid Brezhnev was seen off by members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov, Mikhail Gorbachev, Andrey Gromyko, Andrey Kirilenko, Arvid Pelshe, Grigoriy Romanov, Mikhail Suslov, Nikolay Tikhonov, Konstantin Chernenko, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Petr Demichev, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitonov, Vladimir Dolgikh, Mikhail Zimyanin, Konstantin Rusakov, other officials.

Arrival in Tbilisi

LD210928 Moscow TASS English 0914 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Tblisi, 21 May (TASS)--Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today arrived in Tbilisi for the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Georgian Republic and the Communist Party of Georgia.

With him arrived Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defence of the USSR.

Leonid Brezhnev was welcomed at the airport by leaders of the republic, the heads of the delegations of Moscow, Leningrad and union republics for the anniversary celebrations, and by other officials.

Leonid Brezhnev was loudly cheered by the people of Tbilisi at the airport and on his way to the city.

PONOMAREV ADDRESSES PUBLISHING HOUSE AWARD SOIREE

LD201321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 3

[TASS report: "An Order on The Publishing House Banner"]

[Text] An open book with a picture of an artificial earth satellite is the emblem of Progress--one of the world's largest publishers of translated sociopolitical and artistic literature. For a half-century already it has been promoting international cultural exchange and strengthening mutual understanding and friendship between peoples.

For its fruitful and active work in publishing literature in foreign languages the publishing house has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. On 14 May a ceremonial soiree to mark the presentation of the honorific award was held in the Oktyabr movie theater-concert hall.

The soiree was opened by B.I. Stukalin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade.

B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech. He congratulated the publishing house collective and its numerous authors' aktiv on the homeland's lofty award.

The Soviet people have embarked on the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions with tremendous inspiration and enthusiasm, the speaker said. The CPSU Central Committee report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev armed the communists and all Soviet people with an impressive program for the further building of communism, opened up bright new prospects for our homeland, realistically analyzed the basic problems for our progress and outlined ways and means of resolving them. In conditions when storm clouds have gathered thickly over the world, created by imperialism's sharply increased aggressiveness, the congress has raised new hopes in people's consciousness and strengthened their will to struggle for peace.

Imperialism, the speaker continued, is stepping up psychological warfare and multiplying acts of ideological saborate without scruples as to the means. The main aim of the imperialists and their henchmen is the same old aim of diverting people's eyes and thoughts from socialism, from the new, truly humane and progressive world which is coming to replace the old world. And there is now no more honorable or responsible task for the workers of the ideological front than the widespread propagation, argued in depth, of the 26th CPSU Congress ideas and the program for communist building and strengthening peace developed by it. All slander, both hackneyed and new, about socialism should be countered with the great truth about the socialist way of life, about USSR foreign and domestic policy and about the Soviet people's historical achievements. The Soviet book publishers and printing workers who publish literature in foreign languages are urged to convey this truth to the public abroad.

Progress is the heir and successor to the Publishing Association of Foreign Workers in the USSR, formed in Moscow in 1931, whose founders included eminent figures in the international communist and workers' movement. The publishing house was given great help by Georgi Dimitrov, Maurice Thorz, Wilhelm Pieck, Dmitriv Maunilskiy, Wilhelm Knoriv, Josif Pyatniskiy, Klement Gottwald and a number of other outstanding internationalists.

The good traditions formed decades ago are being preserved and developed by the Progress Publishing House collective. The books with its trademarkworthily represent Soviet social thought and our multinational artistic literature. The publishing house's range of topics has been widened immeasurably. This reflects the growing interest abroad in the Soviet people's political and spiritual life, in their achievements and in their ways of solving the complex problems of building a new, socialist society.

Understandably, in a situation in which our class enemies are aiming to deal their chief blow at Marxist-Leninist teaching, it is especially important to publish in foreign languages and to to give maximum possible satisfaction to foreign readers' requests for the publication of works by K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin and topical works devoted to Marxism-Leninism, its creative development and its application in practice. In the years of the 10th 5-Year Plan alone Progress published over 1,500 titles of works by Marx, Engels and Lenin in 35 languages, in a total print of about 20 million copies.

World socialism is moving ahead with confidence. Consequently it is not only understandable but also profoundly natural that there has been an increase in interest throughout the world in the works of our party and state leaders--their books are published by the Progress Publishing House and also by foreign publishing houses in many foreign languages. To tell the peoples of the world about the path we have traveled, about the building of a new society, about its lofty aims and ideals, successes and problems is an extremely responsible task. It is very important here to find the right tone and form of exposition so that our books are accessible and comprehensible, interesting and convincing for the widest circles of foreign readers.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sets an example to us all. An outstanding contemporary politician and statesman, he has Lenin's skill [umeyet po-leninski] of conveying the word of the party and the ideas of Marxism-Leninism to the masses wisely, simply and in a well-argued way, with tremendous inner power and penetration [proniknovennost] and of speaking to millions as intelligibly about complex problems as about the most everyday human worries and affairs. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works are a model of lofty author's exactingness and responsibility.

In spite of all obstacles raised by the opponents of detente we consistently advocate the development of contacts in the sphere of culture, and particularly in book publishing, B.N. Ponomarev emphasized. He recalled that over 2,000 books by foreign authors are translated in the USSR every year. Since the Helsinki conference their total print has risen from 80 million to 120 million copies per year.

The 26th party congress decisions are confronting the book publishers, like all ideological workers, with new, more complicated and larger tasks and are demanding persistent and efficient work to eliminate the existing defects and shortcomings. Much that is useful and topical on this plane was said at the recent ideological workers' conference.

The party Central Committee attaches great significance to the publication of Soviet literature in foreign languages, to the propagation by means of books of the immortal Marxist-Leninist teaching, the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and the successes of real socialism. The high appraisal of the work of the Progress Publishing House collective by the party and the government testifies to this. Disseminate what is wise and good and eternal, and the Soviet people will give you their cordial thanks, the speaker concluded.

B.N. Ponomarev read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to the Progress Publishing House and, to prolonged applause, fastened the award to the publishing house's banner.

On behalf of the publishing house collective, its director V.N. Sedykh-Chekannikov expressed deep gratitude for the high appraisal of the publishing house's activity.

Warm congratulations to the Progress collective were conveyed by Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; N.M. Gribachev, chief editor of the journal SOVETSKIY SOYUZ, L.K. Volkova, typesetter of the Iskra Revolutsii No 7 printing works; S.V. Sartakov, secretary of the USSR Union of Writers Board; (Ivon Plo), member of the national committee of the France-USSR Society; and Yu. B. Leonov, general director of the All-Union Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga Association.

The participants in the ceremonial soiree adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, attended the soiree.

JUSTICE MINISTRY SEEKS IMPROVED PROPAGANDA WORK

LD201417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 3

[Text] TASS--Tasks relating to further improving Soviet people's legal education in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress were examined by the participants of an enlarged session of the USSR Justice Ministry Interdepartmental Coordinating and Methodological Council on Legal Propaganda held in Moscow on 14 May. The council, proceeding on the basis of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instruction on improving ideological work and strengthening its link with the practice of communist building, adopted recommendations outlining ways of increasing the effectiveness of legal propaganda in strengthening labor and state discipline and preventing lawbreaking.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO COOPERATIVE PACESETTERS

LD210919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 1

[Text] To the participants in the first all-union rally of consumer cooperative pacesetters.

Dear comrades!

I cordially congratulate you, the consumer cooperative pacesetters, assembled at your first all-union rally to discuss practical measures to implement successfully the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The consumer cooperation workers, taking an active part in resolving the tasks set by the Communist Party and Soviet Government in the sphere of the country's economic and social development, have achieved considerable successes in the development of trade, procurement and production activity, strengthening the material base of the cooperative movement and fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan tasks.

In all this a great deal of credit is due to you and the other leading consumer cooperative workers, who by their fruitful labor are multiplying the country's wealth and striving to satisfy more fully and better the needs of Soviet people.

The tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress demand further improvement and development of the consumer cooperatives' activity. It is necessary to substantially improve trade and public catering in the countryside, to expand purchases of agricultural products and raw material in every way possible, and to increase the production of goods in cooperative enterprises at a faster pace. The standard of organizational and political education work in the labor collectives must be raised even higher, directing their efforts toward successfully fulfilling the plans for 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, carefully and economically utilizing material valuables and reducing the various kinds of wastage, strengthening labor discipline and ensuring model consumer service. All this will facilitate the successful resolution of the tasks of developing agricultural production and implementing socioeconomic transformations in the countryside.

I express my confidence that the consumer cooperative workers, by organizing widespread socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill plan targets and pledges and to increase work efficiency and quality and displaying zealousness and thrift in all sectors, will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress for the further growth of the Soviet peoples' well-being.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health and happiness and new labor successes for the good of our great homeland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 19-20 MAY

LD210434 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19-20 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

19 May

In Altayskiy Kray spring crops have been sown on 1 million hectares, one fifth of the total area. Grain crops are being sown on over 200,000 hectares daily. In Kurganskaya Oblast spring crops have been sown on 500,000 hectares. Weather is bad due to rain and cold. To date spring wheat has been sown on one fifth of the allocated area. Maize sowing has commenced in Khabarovskiy Kray. It is to occupy 51,000 hectares. (0000 GMT)

Orenburgskaya Oblast farmers are sowing spring crops on the fourth million hectares. In Krasnoyarskiy Kray 900 Ipatovo-style detachments are at work. In Saratovskaya Oblast farms began sowing millet today; the sown area occupies 250,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

Krasnodarskiy Kray machine operators are completing preparation of combines for the harvest. Winter grain crops have to be cut and threshed on almost 2 million hectares here. (1750 GMT)

The first million hectares have been sown to spring crops in Omskaya Oblast. (2005 GMT)

20 May

Over 500,000 hectares have been sown to grain crops in Pavlodarskaya Oblast. Sowing of early grain crops is ending today in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. In Udmurtskaya ASSR half of the sowing of spring grain crops has been completed. This year farmers there plan to harvest 1.3 million tons of grain crops. (0200 GMT)

A total of 13 million hectares have been sown to spring crops by farmers in Kazakhstan to date. Speed of sowing has been significantly stepped up on RSFSR fields in the past week. Spring crops have been sown on 48.5 million hectares. Sowing of early spring crops is being completed by machine operators of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast today. (0400 GMT)

Sowing of early spring crops has been completed in Penzenskaya Oblast. Maize is being sown on farms in Kurskaya Oblast. A total of 120.000 hectares is at present occupied by this crop. This is three-quarters of the total area. (0600 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON SOWING PROGRESS THROUGH 11 MAY

LD201027 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 May 81 p 2

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Sowing in Progress"]

[Text] The first half of May is coming to an end. Two decisive weeks of spring field-work lie ahead. Eastern regions of the country are entering the period of mass sowing of grain crops, and it is in full swing in the Central-Chernozem Region and the Non-Chernozem Zone. Rural workers are fully resolved to carry out spring sowing within the optimum times and to excellent standards and to grow a big crop in the first year of the new 5-year plan.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 11 May kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had sown spring crops on 57 million hectares. This is more than one-third of the arable land allocated. Last week's increase in the sown area totaled 22 million hectares--the biggest increase this spring.

Now that a wide front has been opened up everywhere for the sowing campaign and the weather is favorable to farmers, it is necessary to keep track of every minute and to take active steps to ensure that kolkhozes and sovkhozes fulfill the sowing plans for all crops on schedule, produce sturdy seedlings and ensure the good growth and development of plants.

The grainfields require special care. This year the necessary conditions are being created for an increase in yields per hectare and in gross yields of bread grain and fodder grain. It is a case of making full use of all existing possibilities and laying in the spring a sound foundation for the harvest. It is important not to slacken work on the tending of winter crops, to protect them from pests and diseases and to ensure their perfect preservation. In connection with the increased need for rye grain many farms have decided to leave for this purpose the plots of winter rye sown for using green mass. This practice merits all possible support.

CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Encourage the Production and Purchases of Grain of Buckwheat, Millet, Kidney Beans and Lentils" was published a few days ago. There has been an unwarranted reduction in the sowing areas and yields of these crops in recent years. Now all the preconditions have been created to alter the situation and sharply increase production of grain of groat crops. This must be served by the experience of progressive collectives which are striving for high results in the work. They include farms in Chernigovskaya Oblast's Nezhinskiy Rayon, in the Tatarskaya ASSR's Aznakayevskiy Rayon and in Rostovskaya Oblast's Millerovskiy Rayon. The possibility exists this year of extending sowings of buckwheat and millet in the Central-Chernozem Region, the Volga Region and many oblasts in the Ukraine, the Urals, West Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Non-Chernozem Zone. The plots of winter crops that have died in a number of places can be good arable land for them. An additional quantity of buckwheat grain can be obtained from aftermath and afterreap sowings on irrigated land, and also as a crop occupying fallow land.

In the RSFSR spring crops have been sown on 27.5 million hectares. This is more than 31 percent of the plan. In the Non-Chernozem Zone the sowing plan has been fulfilled by 24 percent. Only first- and second-class seeds are being used in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. There is an appreciable increase in the area sown to high-yielding strains of grain crops. The best land has been set aside for valuable strong and durum strains of wheat. Mass sowing is taking place on fields in Penzenskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts. Despite the colder weather, work is being developed in the Altay and in Novosibirskaya and Kemerovskaya Oblasts.

Spring crops have been sown on more than 5.3 million hectares in Kazakhstan. The main sowing lies ahead--on the virgin lands, where grain crops alone will occupy 16 million hectares. A range of measures is now being implemented there to preserve moisture in the soil and to combat weeds, and on 15 May thousands of units will enter the fields to sow wheat, barley and oats within the shortest possible time.

Now is a busy time in fields of row crops. Corn for grain occupies more than 1.8 million hectares, including 1.4 million hectares with industrial technology. The pace of work on corn plantations is to be decisively increased, particularly on the Don, in the Volga Region and in the Central-Chernozem Region. The last units have left the Ukrainian sunflower fields, which occupy 1.2 million hectares. Considerable areas are occupied by the new hybrid "rassvet," which ensures an excellent harvest and a high oil yield. In the country as a whole sunflowers have now been sown on 3 million hectares. This work is proceeding slowly in Volgogradskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts--major oilseed producing regions. Rice occupies 326,000 hectares of irrigated land. Some 78 percent of the paddies have been sown in the Kuban, and 30 percent in Astrakhanskaya Oblast.

Beet growers have many cares. Sowing still has to be carried out and seed roots transplanted on almost half a million hectares. But the busy time of tending plantations has already arrived. It is necessary without delay to carry out interrow hoeing and blind cultivation, to combat weeds and to form density of plantings. Ryazanskaya, Tulskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts are lagging behind with the planting of potatoes. In the country as a whole tubers have now been planted on 1.2 million hectares. Time is also making vegetable growers hurry up, as they have sown on only 688,000 hectares.

Central Asian and Azerbaijan cotton growers are stepping up the pace of tending plantations. Fiber-flax has been sown on 573,000 hectares. Farms in Vologodskaya, Kostromskaya and Gorkovskaya Oblasts, where sowing is only just beginning in the flax fields, must speed up this work.

LOCAL INITIATIVE TO DEVELOP NON-CHERNOZEM ENDORSED

LD201359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government have outlined and are implementing broad measures to develop the Non-Chernozem Zone. At the 26th party congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that the task is so complex and urgent that it should be solved through the joint efforts of all republics and as quickly as possible.

Collectives of water resources and construction organizations in Uzbekistan, Belorussia, Lithuania and Kirgizia have elaborated measures and have adopted pledges to participate in the construction of the production installations, housing, cultural and consumer service projects and highways and carry out land reclamation work in the oblasts of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan collectives of the Uzbek SSR plan to carry out contract work worth R150 million and commission 65,000 hectares of reclaimed land and also over 100,000 square meters of housing in Ivanovskaya and Novgorodskaya Oblasts.

In Bryanskaya and Pskovskaya Oblasts land reclamation and construction workers from the Belorussian SSR expect to commission 37,000 hectares of irrigated and drained land, complete the comprehensive construction of the Belorusskiy Sovkhoz and other projects and deal with construction and installation work worth a total of R83 million. Collectives from Lithuania and Kirgizia will also carry out land reclamation work and the construction of various agricultural projects in Smolenskaya Oblast and Yaroslavskaya Oblast, respectively.

The CPSU Central Committee approved the pledges of working people in Uzbekistan, Belorissia, Lithuania and Kirgizia. Union republic Communist Party central committees and kraykoms and obkoms are recommended to carry out the necessary organizational work relating to labor collectives' participation in implementing measures to develop the Non-Chernozem Zone. Ministries and departments are ordered to give the working people's collectives every assistance in the fulfillment of their pledges.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS PROGRESS OF SPRING SOWING

LD201720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Over the last week the rates of sowing work on the fields of the Russian Federation have increased considerably. According to the data of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, various spring crops in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes occupy 48.5 million hectares. As Gennadiy Ivanovich Beglov, chief of the Directorate for Grain Crops of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, has reported, the rates of work are now being appreciably kept in check by the bad weather in the oblasts of the Urals. Nevertheless, about 5 million hectares have now been sown in that region. The weather is still holding back the progress of work in many farms in the Volga Region. In West Siberia at the moment it is the opposite--very warm. The farmers are striving to complete as quickly as possible the sowing of grain, the main food crop, in order to prevent the loss of moisture.

The sowing of sunflowers is coming to an end in the republic. They are fully sown in the farms of the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR, the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR, the Kalmytskaya ASSR and Penzenskaya Oblast. In recent days the rates of work have grown appreciably in the fields allotted to buckwheat and millet. More than one-third of the potatoes have been planted. The mass sowing of soybeans has begun during this period in the Far East. There have been rainfalls there, which will help to produce good shoots.

REPORTAGE ON JOINT SOVIET-ROMANIAN SPACE MISSION

Ceausescu, Brezhnev Cable

LD20111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 81 p 1

[Text] To the international crew of the Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4--Soyuz-40 orbital scientific research complex, Cosmonauts Kovalenko, Savinykh, Popov and Prunariu:

Dear comrades:

We address cordial greetings and congratulations to you, the members of the joint Romanian-Soviet space crew on the successful beginning of the mission on board of the scientific orbit combine Salyut-6--Soyuz".

Millions of people in Romania and the Soviet Union will follow with keen interest the joint activity you will carry on within the Intercosmos program on board the Soviet space laboratory. We are sure that you will be up to the confidence bestowed on you and will successfully discharge your big tasks within this program.

Your joint action in outer space is a proof of the traditional relations of warm friendship and fraternal solidarity between our peoples, parties and states, a fresh expression of the multilateral Romanian-Soviet collaboration to mutual benefit and in the interests of the general cause of socialism, detente and peace the world over. May your space travel serve the further strengthening of the lasting relations of friendship between Romania and the Soviet Union.

We are confident that the successful fulfillment of your complex and responsible mission, dear comrades, will account for a fresh contribution to the progress of science and technique placed at the service of development of the gains of civilization, to the benefit and happiness of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, to the whole of mankind.

We wish you a successful return to earth.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Ceausescu

Experiments Onboard Soyuz-40

LD201106 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 20 May 81

["Program Is Being Carried Out Successfully"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 May, TASS--An international Soviet-Romanian crew is working abroad the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-T-4--Soyuz-40 for the fifth day now.

To further explore the cosmonauts' capacity for work and their mental activity during a space flight, Leonid Popov and Dumitru Prunariu were working today on experiments codenamed "Capacity for Work," "Operator," and "Information." Using a specially prepared list of questions, they will assess subjective sensations during the period of adaptation to space flight conditions.

They have completed an experiment, prepared by Soviet and Romanian specialists, for the study of the effects of outer space on structural materials. The cosmonauts dismantled in the airlock chamber the "Nanovesy" apparatus and installed in its place the "Splav" electric heating furnace with the help of which they will carry out an experiment codenamed "Kapillar" and involving welding operations in order to explore opportunities for obtaining monocrystals of a preset profile.

During the day the crew of the visiting expedition will continue experiments to study fluxes of cosmic radiation, make observations of the earth's surface, take pictures of it and hold a televised reportage.

Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh help, as usual, their comrades in their work, make experiments with biological objects and do physical exercises. They will also take air samples in the living compartments of the staion in order to study the composition of the gas medium in the conditions of a closed ecological system.

Also on the flight program today is a correction of the flight path of the orbital complex by using the propulsion unit of the transport ship Soyuz-40.

Investigations in orbit are being continued.

Soyuz-40 Descent Preparations

LD211034 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS--The international crew of Vladimir Kovalenok, Viktor Savinykh, Leonid Popov and Dumitru Prunariu are completing their joint research on board the Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4--Soyuz-40 orbital complex.

This morning, the cosmonauts took samples of the air and microflora inside the station for subsequent laboratory analysis and conducted the final operations of biological, technological and physical-technical experiments. The visiting crew conducted an investigation of the blood circulation system, simulating the effect of hydrostatic pressure.

Preparations have begun for the return to earth of the Soyuz-40 craft. The cosmonauts are checking the functioning of its onboard systems, are carrying out packing containers with results of researches into the descending capsule and used equipment into the cabin. Packages with biological objects, cinema films and detectors for the registration of cosmic radiation, ampules with monocrystals, obtained in technological experiments, will be carried to earth.

According to a medical check-up and radio talks with the crew, the state of health of Kovalenok, Savinykh, Popov and Prunariu is good.

Work on board the orbital complex proceeds fully according to schedule.

OGARKOV, YEPISHEV COMMENT ON VICTORY DAY

Ogarkov Views 'Lessons'

LD191321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 81 p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense: "The Lessons of History"]

[Text] It is 36 years since that victorious day in May 1945 when the last shot of the Soviet Union's Great Patriotic War against Hitlerite Germany was fired on the European Continent. That day will ever be regarded as one of the most outstanding and unforgettable days in the history of our socialist state, in the life of all mankind. The passage of time has not erased the memory of the unparalleled exploits of the Soviet people and their armed forces, who defended the socialist fatherland and saved the peoples of many countries from fascist enslavement.

This year we are celebrating Victory Day in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm generated by the 26th CPSU Congress. Our country arrived at the congress with high achievements fully revealed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report. The report provided a profound analysis of the fundamental problems of the present-day international situation, developed the program of further struggle for peace and the peoples' security and substantiated the party's strategy and tactics at the new stage of communist building. The materials and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are filled with deep faith in the strength of the Soviet people and in the insuperable might and inexhaustible potential of the socialist system, which has stood the test of time, including the ordeals of the last war, whose results are a harsh and instructive lesson of history.

I.

The war perfidiously unleashed by Hitlerite Germany against the USSR was imperialism's bigest armed offensive against the world's first country of socialism, one of the toughest tests our motherland has ever undergone. In the buildup to aggression against the Soviet Union in order to destroy the world's first socialist state, fascist Germany created a vast military-industrial potential. For this it used the economic and military technical capability of its satellites, the industry and strategic raw material stocks of occupied European countries and also the assistance of monopolies in the United States, Britain and other capitalist states. Between 1934 and 1940 its military production increased 22 times over and the numerical strength of its armed forces increased 35 times over.

To implement its monstrous plans against the USSR fascist Germany assembled an immense force: 190 divisions numbering 5.5 million men, around 4,300 tanks, more than 47,000 guns and mortars, nearly 5,000 combat aircraft and around 200 warships.

At that time no European bourgeois state could have withstood such a powerful enemy. Only the Soviet Union--a mighty socialist power--was able not only to bring the fascist aggressor to a halt but also to completely rout him. The Communist Party and the USSR Government foresaw the possibility of an armed clash with the forces of imperialism and took the necessary measures to strengthen the country's defense capability. The exceptional bravery and steadfastness of the Soviet troops were magnificently apparent even in the initial period of the war. The heroic defense of Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, Sevastopol and the Brest Fortress and the Battle of Smolensk thwarted the Hitlerite aggressors' hopes of a triumphal march through our land.

By fighting stubborn defensive battles and engagements and counterattacking the enemy, the Soviet forces ensured the necessary conditions for the massive work to reorganize the country on a military footing mounted under the leadership of the party and its Central Committee. The permanently operating factors of victory in the war became ever more apparent as the party's plans were implemented.

The fascist military machine suffered its first major defeat of World War II in the Battle for Moscow. That victory by the Soviet Armed Forces wrecked Hitler's blitzkrieg plan, dispelled the legend of the fascist's army's invincibility and laid the foundation for the turning point in the war.

The decisive stage in reaching the turning point in the course not only of the Great Patriotic War but also of World War II as a whole and the start of the mass expulsion of the aggressors from Soviet soil was the Stalingrad battle which surpassed all previous battles in terms of its scale and significance. Displaying exceptional heroism and great military skill, the Soviet Armed Forces won a brilliant victory on the banks of the Volga as a result of which the strategic initiative passed firmly into the hands of the Soviet supreme high command.

The Hitlerite command's desperate attempt to regain the initiative on the Orel-Kursk salient ended in another crushing defeat for the German fascist forces. The Soviet Army's victory in the Kursk battle finally broke fascist Germany's back and confronted it with inevitable disaster. The Soviet forces' counteroffensive began to develop into a general strategic offensive.

Stepping up the pace of the offensive and the power of the strikes against the enemy, our forces totally rid their native land of Nazi aggressors in 1944 and, embarking on their international liberation mission, saved many European peoples from fascist slavery. The Soviet Armed Forces' victorious offensive culminated in the crushing rout of the enemy and fascist Germany's total surrender.

Soon after, in order to liquidate the World War II hotbed in the Far East and to safeguard the USSR's security, Soviet forces, fulfilling their allied commitments, routed the Kwangtung Army--militarist Japan's main strike force--and restored to the peoples of a number of Asian countries their lost freedom and independence.

The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War was profoundly law-governed. The inexhaustible source of the victory was the socialist social and state system. It set in motion and channeled together such mighty driving forces of our society as its moral and political unity, ardent Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the friendship of the USSR peoples and their close cohesion around Lenin's party. The unprecedented steadfastness, courage and mass heroism shown by Soviet people at the front and in the rear were products of the life-giving strength of Marxist-Leninist ideology and our people's unshakable loyalty to the ideals of communism.

The rout of Hitlerite Germany demonstrated the socialist economy's unquestionable superiority over the bourgeois economy. During the war years the Soviet Union produced twice as much weaponry and military equipment as fascist Germany despite its smaller industrial capacity and curtailed strategic raw and semifinished material base. The weapons and equipment were also of better quality.

In the fierce fight with fascist Germany victory was won by the USSR Armed Forces, our military science and military art. During the Great Patriotic War the Soviet Armed Forces carried out dozens of strategic operations around 250 front and over 1,000 army operations. Many of them have rightly become part of the treasure house of world military art. The chief source of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War was the Communist Party's leading and guiding activity. It was the party which organized, ideologically armed and inspired the Soviet people to the sacred struggle against the perfidious and powerful enemy. Assuming full responsibility for the destiny of the socialist fatherland, the party elaborated a scientifically substantiated program for the mobilization of all the country's moral and material forces for the needs of the war and, persistently implementing it, led the Soviet people to the great victory.

II.

The crushing rout of fascist Germany and militarist Japan radically changed the correlation of forces in the international arena in favor of peace, democracy and socialism. But despite all these changes the lessons of World War II and its most important part--the Great Patriotic War--retain their importance. These lessons are a powerful reminder of the unchanging aggressive essence of imperialism.

The Hitlerite clique and its satellites bear the entire responsibility for unleashing the last war. But the ruling circles of the United States, Britain and other capitalist states, which had given fascist Germany abundant financial aid and support to restore its military-industrial potential, played a definite part in the buildup to it. Blinded by class hatred of socialism and scornful of the fate of many peoples, they thwarted all efforts by our party and the Soviet Government to create a system of collective security and persistently directed the Nazi aggressors toward the east--against the USSR.

History cruelly punished the inspirers and champions of that course. Contrary to the forecasts of London, Paris and Washington and despite their efforts, fascist Germany began World War II by attacking European capitalist countries not the USSR. And it was only the threat to their own countries which forced the Governments of Britain and, subsequently, the United States to join the Soviet Union in struggle against the aggressor.

You would think such an instructive history lesson would not be forgotten. However, immediately after World War II the imperialist circles of the West, primarily the United States and Britain, resumed their blatantly anti-Soviet political course, started knocking together aggressive military-political blocs and plunged the peoples into the cold war abyss and into an unbridled arms race.

Exposing and resolutely rejecting this dangerous course, the Soviet Union counterposed to it a consistent struggle for peace and international security and for disarmament. As a result of this struggle, the persistent implementation of the peace program elaborated by our Communist Party, the coordinated foreign policy activity of the fraternal socialist countries and immense efforts by all progressive mankind, the development of international relations was directed, in the seventies, into the channel of relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. A constructive foundation was laid for improving Soviet-American relations and important agreements and treaties were concluded between the USSR and the United States.

However, there was a sharp turnaround in the policy of the United States and a number of other NATO countries at the beginning of the eighties. Not wishing to face the realities of the modern world--the consolidation of socialism's positions, the national liberation movement's successes and the growth of the democratic forces as a whole--they are striving to slow down these objectively conditioned processes, alter the correlation of forces in the world arena in their favor at any cost and regain their lost positions. In the name of this the United States is striving to destroy everything which has been and is being done in the interests of detente and international security and to clear the way for an uncontrolled arms race not simply to please the military-industrial magnates but with the aim of direct military preparations.

Openly claiming a "special leading role" in resolving international issues, Washington arbitrarily proclaims many regions of the world to be the sphere of its vital interests and unceremoniously interferes in sovereign states' internal affairs. As a result of provocative actions old hotbeds of international tension are persisting and new ones emerging.

The partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism is a dangerous new phenomenon in world politics. The Chinese leadership's rapprochement with the West's aggressive circles is proceeding on an anti-Soviet basis which is hostile to the cause of peace and international security.

When examining these and other similar phenomena and the aspirations of the forces of imperialism and reaction, one cannot fail to notice their definite resemblance to the events of the thirties. Forty years ago, on a wave of anticommunism, German fascism treacherously unleashed war against the Soviet Union. And now the ruling circles of the United States and its accomplices, raising anti-Sovietism and diktat to the rank of state policy, are launching subversive actions on a broad front against the socialist community countries, against the national liberation movements and against all peace-loving forces. Such actions are leading to an intensification of the danger of war.

The Soviet people have not forgotten history's lessons. They are vigilantly following imperialism's intrigues and are tirelessly strengthening their motherland's defense capability. "The history of world socialism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, has known all kinds of trials. There have been moments of complexity and crisis in it. But the communists have always met the enemy's attacks boldly and have won. Thus it has been said that it will continue to be. And let no one doubt our common resolve to safeguard our interests and defend the peoples' socialist gains!"

III.

The Soviet Union counters imperialism's military adventures, its feverish arms race and whipped-up military hysteria with a Leninist policy of peace and the peoples' security. Unfailing loyalty to this policy was convincingly reaffirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress when Comrade L.I. Brezhnev advanced specific new proposals aimed at settling the most acute and urgent international problems. These peaceful foreign policy initiatives have received broad support from the progressive public of all continents.

The experience of history teaches that the struggle for peace is inseparable from the struggle against imperialism's reactionary intrigues and its subversive actions against the socialist countries. And such actions are being constantly and systematically undertaken. Recent events confirm again and again that our class opponents are working against the socialist countries increasingly subtly and perfidiously. The events in Poland are an example of this.

The fraternal countries' collective security is reliably ensured by the Warsaw Pact. Our military-political defense alliance serves peace loyally. It possesses everything necessary for the reliable defense of the peoples' socialist gains.

In the post war years the might of the Soviet Armed Forces, which are at a qualitatively new height of their development, has increased manyfold. Their present combat potential is a firm fusion of a high level of equipment, martial skill and indestructible morale.

Under present-day conditions the rapid and profound changes in the development of combat hardware and weaponry are making important changes in all spheres of military affairs, in military theory, in the forms and methods of combat operations and in the organization of forces and make increased demands on the training of personnel, on their moral and political qualities, their psychological steadfastness and physical endurance. And we have full justification for saying that the modern weaponry and combat hardware are in reliable, skillful hands. With every year the skill of our army and navy personnel grows, field, air and sea training improves and the tactical coordination of formations and units increases. The Soviet Armed Forces' very rich combat experience plays an important role in their further improvement.

As was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, the sons and grandsons of Great Patriotic War heroes are now among the ranks of the motherland's defenders. They have not undergone the severe trials which befell their fathers and grandfathers. But they are true to the heroic traditions of our army and our people. And whenever the interests of the country's security or of the defense of peace demand it and when it is necessary to help the victims of aggression, the Soviet soldier appears before the world as a selfless and courageous patriot and internationalist, ready to overcome all difficulties.

The lofty evaluation of the Soviet Armed Forces given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th party congress inspired the personnel to achieve new success in military labor. Socialist competition aimed at fulfilling the tasks arising from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions has now been launched on a wide scale among the troops and in the fleets. Soviet servicemen's main attention is concentrated on further raising combat readiness, strengthening soldierly discipline, vigilantly performing combat duty, making fuller use of the training and material base and unconditionally fulfilling training plans and socialist pledges.

A further step forward was made in each of these directions in the winter training period. Immediately ahead lies the solution of responsible new tasks. When fulfilling them it is necessary to try to bring the educational and training process as close as possible to combat conditions and to eliminate weakpoints and over-simplification decisively. Matters must be organized in such a way that every day and every hour brings very real, if only small, successes in resolving the tasks set for the troops.

The lessons of the last war and the present world situation require a steady raising of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness. "All accumulated experience and the international situation which is emerging, particularly recent events," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "oblige us to keep our powder dry, to be persistent and consistent in defending the cause of peace and to remember our historic responsibility for the fate of the motherland and of all mankind."

The Soviet people and their armed defenders are profoundly aware of the full extent of this responsibility. In celebrating the victory jubilee today, they are demonstrating their determination to do all that is necessary for the further strengthening of the fatherland's might and for the reliable defense of the Soviet people's peaceful labor.

Yepishev Article

LD191409 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 May 81 p 2

[Article by Army Gen A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "An Exploit Inspired by the Party"]

[Excerpts] This year Victory Day is illuminated by the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress which summed up the results of the great gains of the builders of communism and opened up new bright horizons for them. Now, 36 years after the rout of fascist Germany, the heroic deeds of Soviet people--troops and working people--who saved the world from fascist enslavement, appear ever more majestic.

While paying tribute to all the peoples who won the victory in the hard struggle against German fascism, we proudly recognize a historical fact--the decisive role in the victorious conclusion of World War II was played by the Soviet Union and its armed forces, contrary to the fabrications of the bourgeois falsifiers.

The Communist Party was leader and organizer of the Soviet people's victory. It was the inspirational and organizing force which united Soviet people and army and navy servicemen, united the efforts of the front and rear and directed them toward the rout of the aggressors. During the war years the CPSU was truly a fighting party and its Central Committee was its combat headquarters implementing the supreme political and strategic leadership of country and armed forces. More than half the party's members were in the active army.

The victory of the Soviet people and their armed forces was a historic milestone in the destiny of the whole of mankind.

Our victorious is a harsh lesson and terrible warning to all who are contemplating military adventures and trying to distort the historical facts and absolve German fascism of the responsibility for unleashing the last war and for the crimes committed by the Hitlerites. In connection with the 40th anniversary of fascist Germany's brigand-like attack on the USSR a mass of fabrications have appeared in the FRG, the United States and other capitalist countries in connection with that date.

By reiterating the hackneyed "Soviet military threat" thesis, the bourgeois falsifier are trying, for the umpteenth time, to show that the Hitlerite aggression was of a "preemptive" nature.

The truth of history is more powerful than lies. It is based on the heroism and courage of Soviet troops who routed the aggressor 36 years ago and on the triumph of the ideals of socialism, which now characterize the basic direction of world events.

In the rapid and contradictory development of our era the leading trend is becoming increasingly apparent--the growing might of the forces of socialism and democracy. The Soviet state and the fraternal socialist countries have a firm grasp of the initiative in terms of posing and solving questions relating to preventing a new world war and exposing forces trying to exacerbate the world situation. "It is quite clear today," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the CPSU Central Committee Report at the 26th party congress, "that the Soviet Union and its allies are now more than ever before the main buttress of world peace."

As the party congress noted, an intensive struggle is going on in world politics between two trends. On the one hand you have the course toward curbing the arms race, strengthening peace and detente and defending sovereign rights and free peoples. On the other hand you have the course toward undermining detente and cranking up the arms race, the policy of threats and interference in others' affairs and the suppression of the liberation struggle.

Influential circles in the United States and the other NATO countries are trying to return to the days of nuclear brinkmanship. They are expanding their military efforts and increasing appropriations for the creation of more and more destructive means of waging armed struggle.

Here they want to persuade people that a nuclear war can be "limited" and they want to reconcile them to the idea of the permissibility of such a war.

A dangerous hotbed of international tension is being created as a result of the current Chinese leaders' hegemonist aspirations. Beijing's aggressive policy is in tune with the policy of imperialism. Its purpose is to exacerbate the world situation.

The Communist Party and Soviet state never neglect for a day questions of strengthening the country's defenses and our armed forces' combat might. The factors which brought victory in the last war--the state's economic might, science and technology and the people's spiritual strength--are being further developed and the army and navy are being improved.

The amount the Soviet state spends on defense is entirely dictated by reaction's aggressive preparations. We spent on defense what is absolutely necessary. And our armed forces now have all they need to successfully fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions: "...to reliably watch over the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor."

The sons and grandsons of heroes of the Great Patriotic War are now defenders of the motherland. They are loyal to the heroic traditions of our army and people. Whenever the interests of the country's security and the defense of peace so require and whenever it is necessary to help the victims of aggression the Soviet soldier shows the world that he is a selfless and courageous patriot and internationalist ready to overcome all difficulties.

Commanders, political organs and Komsomol organizations in the my and navy and all Soviet troops, fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, deem it their duty to constantly improve their combat expertise and maintain a level of readiness of weapons for battle, organization and discipline which would eliminate the slightest possibility of an aggressor's taking us by surprise.

The Soviet Armed Forces are watching over peace and socialism in a single formation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries. The combat might of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces ensures the reliable collective defense of the socialist community.

Soviet troops are celebrating the 36th anniversary of the great victory with remarkable deeds. Tremendous patriotic enthusiasm was generated in the army and navy by the work of the 26th party congress and the election of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as CPSU Central Committee general secretary, unanimously approving the decisions of the supreme forum of Soviet communists, the tenets and conclusions contained in the party Central Committee's Accountability Report to the congress and the majestic new plans for communist building, the troops are increasing their efforts to increase combat readiness.

Loyalty to the ideals of communism and the heroic glory of their fathers and grandfathers stimulates the motherland's defenders to diligently master the job of the modern soldier, to vigilantly watch over the great creative work underway all over our country and socialism's revolutionary gains and to be ever ready to rout any aggressor.

Kurkotkin Comment

LD201411 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 81 p 1

[Article by Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister: "The People's Great Feat"]

[Excerpts] The last shots died away 36 years ago, on just such a bright May Day. The fascist army capitulated unconditionally. The long-awaited victory arrived. The flames of the salute lit up the sky over the world, also kindling millions of joyful smiles. The date 9 May 1945 has gone down forever in history as Victory Day.

The falsifiers of history make considerable efforts to distort the true meaning of the last war. In numerous publications they distort the causes of the war, belittling the Soviet Union's role in defeating fascism, and extoll and exaggerate the combat activity of the Anglo-American troops. Bourgeois ideologists and military historians are counting on the ignorance of a considerable proportion of their countries' population, particularly the younger generation, about the essence and nature of World War II and the contribution made by the Soviet people to the defeat of fascism. However, the facts and truth of history cannot be refuted. The Soviet-German front was the main front in the whole of World War II. From June 1941 through mid-1941 there were 190-270 enemy divisions, or up to 70 percent of the ground forces of Hitler's Germany and its allies, on this front at the same time. The Soviet Army defeated 607 enemy divisions while the Anglo-American troops defeated only 176.

The history of the Soviet people's great victory is inseparable from present-day events. Soviet people have not forgotten the lessons of the Great Patriotic War. Our party and government are doing everything necessary to ensure in the present international situation a high degree of defense capability of our state and constant combat readiness of the armed forces.

Thanks to the concern of the party and people, thanks to the successes in developing the socialist economy and science and technology, the Soviet Armed Forces are provided with the most modern weapons and combat equipment. The Soviet Army and Navy are staffed with fine personnel. But the armed forces' might has never been used to bring pressure to bear on other countries and peoples. "The USSR Armed Forces' duty to the people," the Soviet Constitution says, "is to reliably defend the socialist fatherland...."

The CPSU and the Soviet state are waging a strenuous and vigorous struggle to strengthen peace, ease the threat of war, and curb the arms race. The actions of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries in strengthening the defense capability of our state and of the entire system of the socialist community are countermeasures against the military preparations which the aggressive forces of imperialism are undertaking. "Not preparation for war, dooming the peoples to the senseless expenditure of their material and spiritual wealth," L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "but the consolidation of peace--that is the guideline for tomorrow."

The army and navy servicemen are greeting the victory jubilee in the process of strenuous combat and political training. They are persistently mastering the formidable weapons presented to them by the motherland and are improving their combat might. The Soviet Armed Forces are in a state of constant readiness to defend their people's peaceful constructive labor and the gains of Great October against the imperialist aggressors' encroachments.

KUTAKHOV, YEPISHEV ADDRESS AIR FORCES CONFERENCE

LD210835 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 81 p 3

[Col V. Chumbayev report: "From Positions of Increased Requirements"]

[Text] A conference of Air Forces command and military training establishment political organ chiefs has been held. Its participants comprehensively reviewed measures for further improving the selection, placement and training of officer cadres in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress provisions and the USSR Defense Ministry and Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate's demands. Lt Gen Avn L. Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Forces Political Directorate, delivered a report at the meeting.

Chief Marshal Avn P. Kutakhov, Air Forces commander in chief and USSR deputy defense minister, dwelt in his speech on some questions of organizational and political work in the Air Forces units, commands and military training establishments on ensuring high combat readiness and incident-free flying.

Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen A. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and Lt Gen V. Balakirev, chief of the Organizational Party Work Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, spoke at the meeting.

A. Soshnikov, CPSU Central Committee executive, participated in the conference's work.